

Remember the Light Guards, and Then the McKeen Cadets?

EARLY MILITARY COMPANIES HERE WHICH WON RE-
KNOWN FOR THEMSELVES AND GLORY FOR
TERRE HAUTE.

INDIANA

REFERENCE
DO NOT REMOVE

By Captain C. Duddleston.

"The glory that was Greece."

Considering its comparatively brief existence, from June, 1879, to July, 1886, the McKeen Rifles, originally the McKeen Cadets, perhaps played a more prominent part in the social, civic and patriotic life of Terre Haute than any other organization during that period. The city had two other outstanding military companies, the Terre Haute Light Guards and the Governor's Guards, but the youth of the membership of the Cadets threw something of a glamor around them and made them popular favorites. When the company was organized the oldest members were but 19, and the youngest 15, which made their accomplishments rather outdo those of the other companies.

The Light Guards and the Governor's Guards were outgrowths of the bitter presidential campaign of 1876, when Terre Haute was noted for its two campaign companies, the Tilden and Hendricks Escort and the Hayes and Wheeler Escort. The former was commanded by Capt. William P. Hootor, a Civil War veteran, with a presence and voice that commanded admiration. The Hayes and Wheeler Escort was commanded by Capt. Ogden Wood, also a Civil War veteran and a retired officer of the United States army who was connected with a family that had been prominent in Terre Haute from its early days. The campaign rivalry between these companies led to the organization of the two military companies, where the old rivalry continued. The Civil War was not so distant then and there was talk of the "Blue and the Gray," when the blue represented the north and the gray the south. By a strange anomaly the Governor's Guards wore blue uniforms and the Light Guards the gray.

So much interest was aroused by these companies and their rivalry that Edward Friend, who had been a member of the Light Guards, conceived the idea of forming a company from the younger element of the city. Reports had it that Friend had been a youthful soldier in the army of the Confederacy, and it was evident that he had had mili-

tary training. He was a telegraph operator in the office of the old Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, which at that time had its offices in a room on the south side of Wabash avenue, a few doors west of Sixth street. Charles Ray, well remembered by older citizens, was an operator in the same office at that time and, incidentally, a member of the Light Guards. Friend called a meeting of the youth of the city for the purpose of organizing a cadet military company. The meeting was held in the council chamber of the old city hall at Fourth and Walnut streets on June 16, 1879, and was well attended. It was decided to name the company the McKeen Cadets, in honor of William R. McKeen, president of the Vandalia Railroad and head of the banking firm of McKeen & Co. When the company was finally organized it had a charter membership of 45, made up of many of the well-known members of the younger generation of that day, two sons of Mr. McKeen, S. Crawford and Benjamin, being among the charter members. The former was the most popular member of the company and was elected first lieutenant when the military officers were named, a position he held throughout the life of the company, being re-elected annually without opposition.

First Public Appearance.

Edward Friend was elected captain; S. C. McKeen, as told above, first lieutenant; Walter M. Strange, connected with the Illinois Midland Railroad and later its auditor, was elected second lieutenant, with William B. Ripley first sergeant and Dennis Reese, second sergeant. Former Governor Paul V. McNutt, in his personal appearance, has been compared to a Greek god, but "Bill" Ripley had that title conferred on him many years before Paul V. appeared on the scene. He was tall and handsome and his appearance on parade at the head of the company was enough to cause every feminine heart to go pit-a-pat—and it did.

Friend started drilling the company at once in preparation for appearance in the parade fixed for July 4th, which was made a great occasion by the appearance here of the First Regiment of the Illinois

National Guard. The part in the parade in the forenoon and a celebration at the fair grounds in the afternoon, at which the Declaration of Independence was read and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made. They did things in those days to observe the nation's natal day. It was some accomplishment to bring a full regiment of the Illinois National Guard here, some six or seven hundred men, in full dress uniform, with their own band coming here by special trains. The Light Guards and the Governor's Guards also appeared in the parade as did the new McKeen Cadets. The latter wore the old-fashioned forage cap so familiar in those days, as worn by former Civil War veterans and with the cap, blue woolen shirts and dark trousers. They made a pitiful appearance in that modest uniform as compared with the more gaily caparisoned senior guardsmen, but what they lacked in appearance they made up in confidence and esprit de corps.

The Cadets had a struggle to get guns from the state. There was a democratic administration in power then headed by "Blue Jeans" Williams as governor, with a one-armed Union veteran, George W. Klaus as adjutant general of the Indiana Legion, as the state militia was known. In those violently political days the name McKeen was anathema to a democratic administration and the first application for arms was turned down, as contrary to policy, as the Cadets were not a member of the state organization and its members not old enough to qualify for membership, being minors. Those who knew W. R. McKeen knew he would not be halted by such reasoning and he secured the aid of John E. Lamb, a personal friend but a political opponent, and through Lamb's influence with the state administration the guns were secured and active work on the manual of arms began. In this work Capt. Friend was a marvel and the hard work the boys put in soon had its effect. The first armory was over the Stone grocery next door to the corner of Seventh and Wabash avenue, and the drill ground was a vacant lot opposite the Terre Haute House, owned by Anton Mayer, who had a high board fence built around it. The Baur drug store was at the corner of Seventh street and next to it the wholesale liquor house of James B. Lyne and all the rest of the half block was vacant, furnishing a splendid drill ground. Every night, except perhaps Saturdays and Sundays, the boys drilled there and soon had attained a wonderful proficiency. And this work didn't stop when the drill ended at 10 o'clock, for many of them remained to practice in the crude armory. Among

the memories of that period is that a group of northenders, who drilled up Seventh street all the way home. This group consisted of Will and George Kramer, Will Briggs, Will Clark, (many years later county treasurer), Will Ellis, Howell Hansell and myself. The Kramers and Briggs dropped out at the Vandalia but the rest of us drilled up to Locust street and there broke up. I was still a "cub" at the Mail office, learning my trade, and had to have the office warm enough for the printers to go to work at 7 o'clock, and it required some enthusiasm to keep up that routine for five nights in the week. I evidently had it.

Get West Point Cadet Uniforms.

Not long after we moved our few belongings from the first armory to a room on the north side of Dowling Hall, the present site of the Chanticleer Building, and then some time later to the third floor of the McKeen Bank Building, which remained our armory during the existence of the company. It was furnished rent free by Mr. McKeen and soon after we located there he further demonstrated his generosity by purchasing new uniforms for us, complete. They were duplicates of the West Point cadet gray uniform, with shako and pompon as a headpiece, white cross belts, with black trousers stripes and gold braid on the front of the coats. We then had attained sufficient age and enough dignity to quit the cadet class and re-named our selves the McKeen Rifles.

One of our accomplishments was a silent manual, of which we were very proud and rendered on every possible occasion. It began with the command, "Continue the silent manual, carry arms," from an order arms. The manual of arms under the old Upton drill regulations, then in vogue, was more complicated and contained many more movements than the revised drill regulations of the World War period and it meant hard work to do the silent manual. With this preparatory command we executed without further command the entire manual of arms, including the firings, oblique, kneeling and lying down, with a few of the bayonet movements. We left a certain count between each movement but so hard had we worked at it that it was almost perfectly executed, with perhaps a few individual errors, and it always caught the crowd.

While Capt. Friend was a marvelous drillmaster in the manual of arms he had not had the experience as a company commander to give him poise and confidence and he was guilty of a number of inexcusable errors which finally led to his downfall. For instance, in a competitive drill between the three local companies at the county fair

he committed the mistake of giving the command "Present arms" while on the march, and the lar army officer who judged the drill gave him such a low percentage that it nearly broke his heart. Again at Indianapolis in a drill he marched the company into a fence, and that ended his career with the Rifles. He left here some time after and died several years ago in Los Angeles.

Capt. William H. Rippetoe, a Civil War veteran, who had been connected with the Light Guards, was elected captain to succeed Friend. He was an excellent drill master and brought the company to such a state of efficiency that it was entered in a prize drill at Louisville, for the benefit of the Masonic Home there, on St. John's day, June 24, 1882. A day or two before the date fixed for the drill Capt. Rippetoe was taken ill and his physician said it would be impossible for him to expect to take part in the drill. Capt. Merrill N. Smith, also a Civil War veteran and a former member of the Light Guards, was elected captain and was able to put the company through a few drills before the company left for Louisville.

Create Stir at Louisville.

The company's appearance there created a sensation. We always traveled by special car, and the Ringgold band, then at the peak of its reputation as a military band, always accompanied the company when it left the city, thanks to the pride of Mr. McKeen in the company, and his generosity. We marched down First street from the J. M. & I. depot to the Galt house, then the leading Louisville hotel. Reyn Early was drum major of the band, and he opened the eyes of the crowd when he repeatedly threw his baton to the height of the buildings along the line of march, and caught it as if it were a mere wand. When we marched into the Galt house and ordered arms like one gun striking the floor, the crowd began to ask, "who are they?" "Where are they from?" And the city editor of the Courier-Journal asked that some one from the company be sent to the office and tell something about the company. Will Edmunds and I were detailed for the purpose, and we did a good job of it, for the next morning's paper made it appear that we were the answer to the maiden's prayer and a few other things. The result was that the management of the affair took the Ringgold band away from us and put it at the head of the procession and we had more applause along the long line of march than any other organization participating. History may have recorded, somewhere, that there were prouder per-

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sons than the McKeen Rifles that day, but I doubt it!

Just before we entered the drill that afternoon, against such companies as the Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, the Porter Rifles of Nashville, the Quapaw Rifles of Little Rock, the Louisiana Rifles of New Orleans and others, Capt. Smith discovered that we had been doing the load of our drill the wrong way, and he changed it a half hour or so before we entered drill ground. We practiced it a few times and had it, and to have seen us doing it no one would have imagined that we had just learned it. We took a good place in the drill but we didn't need that to be satisfied.

We had had a previous experience with the Porter Rifles in a drill at Evansville under Capt. Friend. Partisans witnessing the drill threw clods of dirt, sticks and stones at Capt. Friend and naturally rattled him and he did neither himself nor the company credit and we lost to the Porters. Marching out of the drill grounds we passed a group of southern belles from Nashville, who maliciously flaunted their handkerchiefs in our faces as we passed them as they cheered "Hurrah for the Poptahs!" "Hurrah for the Poptahs!" while their band played "Dixie". The war of the rebellion wasn't as far away then as now, and "Dixie" wasn't as popular, and in our disappointment and our disgust there were the seeds of another war in our hearts at that time and it wouldn't have taken much more to have started it.

Drill at Indianapolis.

In the July following the Louisville drill the Rifles participated in another military camp and contest at Indianapolis, which was perhaps the most brilliant of such gatherings that were popular in that period. In addition to the companies that participated in the Louisville drill, the Chickasaws, Porters, the Quapaws, C Company of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard of Chicago, K company of the First Regiment of the Missouri National Guard of St. Louis and the Indianapolis Light Infantry were added to the contestants, while the Jefferson barracks regular army band furnished music during the week. A dress parade was held every evening, and with the varied colored uniforms and plumes, the precision of each company as it passed the reviewing officer, the parade of the Jefferson barracks band, bearing side arms, which moved with each one of the sixty or seventy members so perfectly that it appeared they might have been attached to each other, with someone pulling the string. It was one of the most colorful gatherings I have ever beheld and I doubt whether it has ever been equalled by a similar event.

Without records to refresh my memory I can't recall what place the Rifles won in the Indianapolis contest, but I believe it was first in the maiden class, companies that had not won a place in class A contest, and that we won a place in the latter class. I do remember very distinctly that on our first attempted drill we had just completed the most perfect company wheel I've ever seen, the entire company front moving like a swinging gate, when some one pulled the string and the heavens opened up and let a deluge fall upon the drill ground, of made ground, turning it almost in an instant to a quagmire and the men were wading in mud to their shoe tops before they emerged on solid ground. If we had been able to finish that drill the way we started we'd have beaten anything on the grounds.

In August that year, 1882, the Rifles won a large silver cup, appropriately decorated and engraved, in a drill at the Knox county fair at Vincennes, which is now in the possession of the family of the late S. C. McKeen. So far as I know it is the only trophy that has been preserved of the several won by the company. A handsome silk flag, won by the company, was loaned by S. C. McKeen to Terre Haute Company No. 3, Uniform Rank, to carry in the parade at Cincinnati in July, 1888, but it was left in a store after the parade broke up, and the members of the color guard were never able to locate the store, and it was lost.

The Cadets won a \$200 prize at a soldiers' reunion in Lafayette in 1880, but never got the money. It was explained that the chairman of the reunion committee lost the money in a poker game the night before the drill, and much time and postage was wasted in an attempt to make collection but all without success.

After 1882 the interest in military gatherings like those at Louisville and Indianapolis waned, and during the rest of the time the McKeen Rifles devoted themselves to special gatherings, summer camps at Lake Maxinkuckee, and participation in parades on public occasions. The camps at Maxinkuckee were enjoyable affairs although only a portion of the membership was able to enjoy them. On one occasion Charles E. Garen in the party en route to the lake, stepped off the train and fell through a trestle and was badly jarred but able to continue the journey and finish the camp. The dances of the company, held in Dowling Hall, and always to the music of the Ringgold orchestra, with the Rifles in full dress uniform, were distinctive affairs and when open to the public as sometimes they were, drew "the chivalry and the beauty" of the city.

Last Public Appearance.

The last public appearance of the McKeen Rifles was in July, 1886, on the occasion of the funeral of former President U. S. Grant, to whose memory local demonstrations were held in practically every city in the country. Grant, deceived by a false partner in a Wall street enterprise, lost his all, learning this when he was at the point of death, suffering from cancer. With the grim courage that made him famous he fought off death to write his personal memoirs, which brought his family a fortune and enabled it to pay off all the obligations incurred in the enterprise. Demonstrations were held all over the country the day of the funeral, in which military, fraternal and civic organizations joined. Soon after that the McKeen Rifles were mustered out of the Indiana Legion, of which they had been a member for several years, the uniforms were sold to a Brazil band, and all that remains of the company is memories.

In 1829, on the fiftieth anniversary of the installation of the company, a reunion was held at Hotel Deming, which was attended by some 20 members, several coming from a distance. These included Albert D. Banta, Shreveport, La.; George S. Kern and John H. O'Boyle, Indianapolis; Charles E. Fuller, Chicago; Eugene Hess, St. Louis, and John H. Smith Springfield, Mo. It developed at this meeting that eight of those present were charter members of the company, and that eight had been fellow students at the former Hulman school at Seventh and Swan streets. A. C. Duddleston was elected president, David L. Watson, secretary, and John H. O'Boyle historian, and it was decided to hold the reunion annually on the anniversary of the organization of the company. Another reunion was held in 1930, but the death of one member of the organization who had been most active in the reunion revival and the severe illness of others which would prevent their attendance caused the reunions to be abandoned.

There is no official record of the membership of the company, but the combined memories of several of the survivors, including John L. Seeman, Ernst Meissel and myself, believe the following presents a rather full list of the members of the company during its seven years existence:

Roster of the Company.

Fred Abbott, Randolph Allen, Albert P. Banta, Samuel Austermiller, Charles Baur, Will Beach, Joseph Brennan, W. J. Briggs, Frank Brown, Harry Brown, Maurice Brown, W. G. Carbee, Ira Calder, Charles E. Carter, J. C. Casto, Will Chance, Will Clark, J. V. D. Coleman, Frank H.

Cooper, Will Copeland, Nick Dodson, A. C. Duddleston, Will Edmunds, Sam Edmunds, Will Ellis, Walter E. Failing, Herman Forster, James Frazier, Edward Friend, J. A. Frybarger, Charles E. Fuller, Harry Garrell, Charles E. Garen, Herman Goetz, Thomas P. Grace, Harry Greiner, Howell Hansell, Robert L. Hayman, Frank Hedges, Will S. Hedges, Eugene Hess, M. T. Hidden, Alf Hoberg, George G. Holloway, Richard Johns, Frank Katzenbach, George S. Kern, George Kramer, William N. Kramer, Louis D. Leveque, George Ludowick, John G. Mack, George Maier, Edward M. Mancourt, Ernst Meissel, Frank H. McElfresh, Benj. McKeen, S. C. McKeen, Joseph A. Newhart, Otto P. Newhart, John H. O'Boyle, Will Palmer, Harley A. Pritchett, John F. Ralston, Dennis Reese, George Reiss, Will B. Ripley, W. H. Rippetoe, Frank Robinson, George H. Robinson, Thomas Sanders, John L. Seeman, Will Scudder, John H. Smith, M. N. Smith, Walter M. Strange, James P. Stunkard, Thomas C. Stunkard, Otto Statz, John S. Talbot, David L. Watson, George G. Watson, Horace Wright and Frank Yates.

The total membership probably never exceeded 85 or 90, and to recall 84 of them after more than 60 years is a pretty good feat for those combined memories.

"Bread Cast Upon the Waters"

My seven years with the McKeen Rifles brought me an unexpected reward during my service in the World War. One day at Camp Shelby the regimental adjutant, an old regular army non-com., asked me if I hadn't had service in the Indiana National Guard and I told him of my experience with the Indiana Legion, which was the predecessor of the National Guard. He said if I could get a certificate from the adjutant general of the state, showing five years' service, I could get a "fogeys," a 10 per cent addition to my pay. I wrote to Harry B. Smith, the adjutant general, and asked him for the certificate, recalling my service. He answered that while he knew I had been a member, for he had been a corporal in the Indianapolis Light Infantrymen when we drilled against them at Indianapolis in 1882, that the records of his office were in a bad shape and if I would send him a drill sheet of the company with my name as a member he would be glad to furnish me the certificate. Some time before that, while working on The Tribune, Capt. Rippetoe had loaned me a drill sheet and I had made a story of it. I wrote him, asking him for a loan of it, and he forwarded it to me and I relayed it to Indianapolis. The day we left Camp Mills for Montreal, en route overseas, I received the certificate

and took it to the camp office and that official gave me a voucher for my 10 per cent "fogeys" from Aug. 5, 1917, to Oct. 1, 1918—\$275—and I sent it to my wife, telling her it would help "keep the home fires burning while I was gone to the wars."

And then I had another unusual experience. I was walking towards my quarters, carrying the voucher in my hands, admiring it as I mechanically acknowledged the salutes from soldiers as I passed them and whom I could see from the corner of my eyes. Suddenly one of these stopped me with the exclamation, "Hello, Pop!"

I looked up and it was my son Charles, a lieutenant in the aviation service, who had returned the day before from a three months' tour of the aviation assembling plants in England and Scotland. He hadn't heard from home during his absence and the first thing he did was to wire his mother at Camp Shelby only to learn that she had left there. He telegraphed his sister at Bluefield, W. Va., and she replied that I was at Camp Mills, on my way overseas. He immediately came to the camp and met me just in time to help me carry my belongings to the train which took us to Montreal, where we embarked for Liverpool a day or two later.

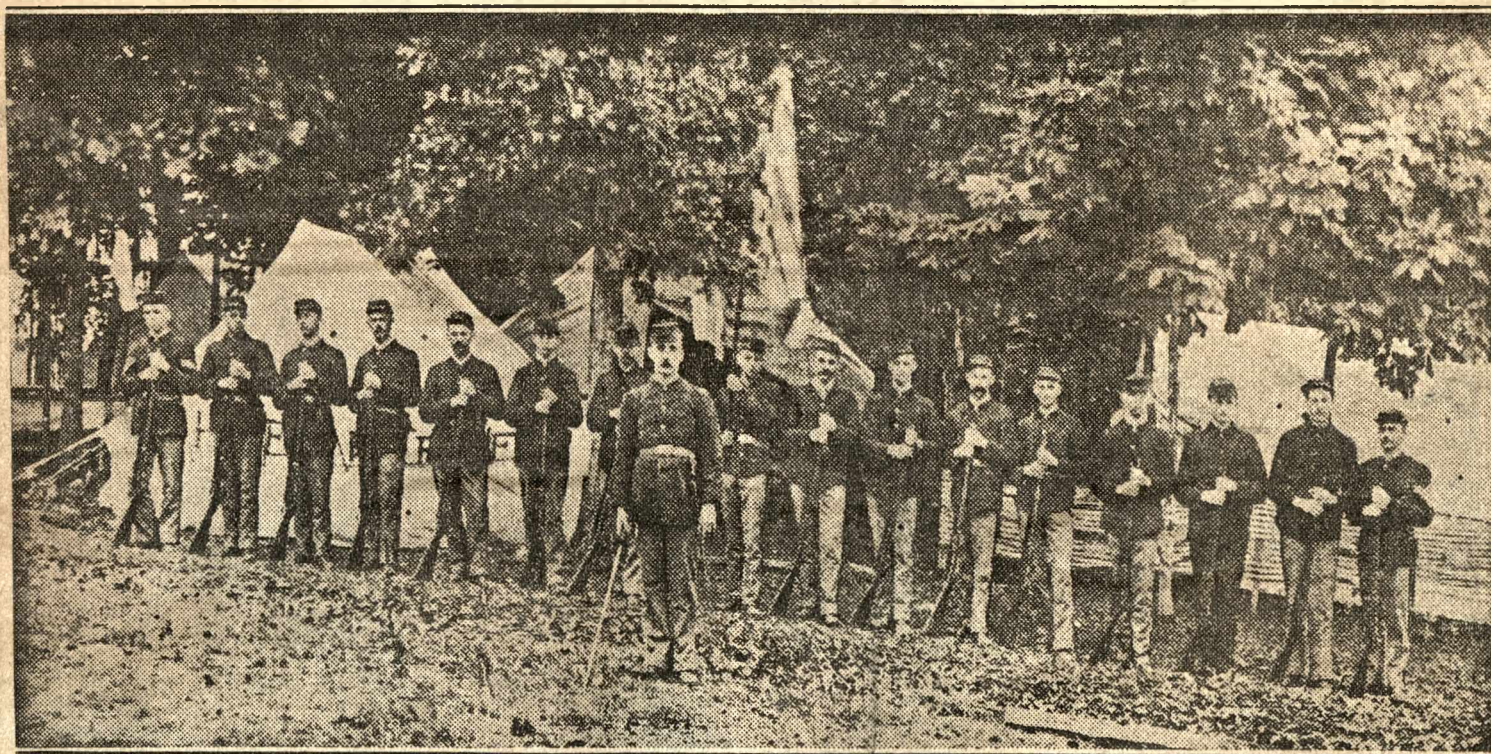
Company Member Becomes Actor.

A member of the Rifles who attained the most prominence in later life was Howell Hansell, who became a leading actor. Nothing had been heard of him for years, when it was announced that "Lady Windemere's Fan" would be presented at Naylor's opera house, and named in the leading support was Hansell. It was a surprise to the former members of the company, and we arranged to attend the performance in a body and present him with flowers to celebrate his return to the "old home town." But when he made his first appearance none of us recognized him, with his full dress and make-up, and it was some time before we did recognize him and gave him the applause he deserved, for he was a most capable actor, and the flowers were presented. He had talked with the members of his company of it being his first visit to the city since he left it years before, and they expected some recognition. When it failed to make its appearance he was given quite a rating by the company behind the scenes. We had trouble in explaining after the show, but we finally convinced the company members that he was really a home town boy whom we had never seen before on the stage and on account of his costume and make-up had failed to recognize him. Later he appeared here as leading support of Modjeska in one of her annual visits to the city. His

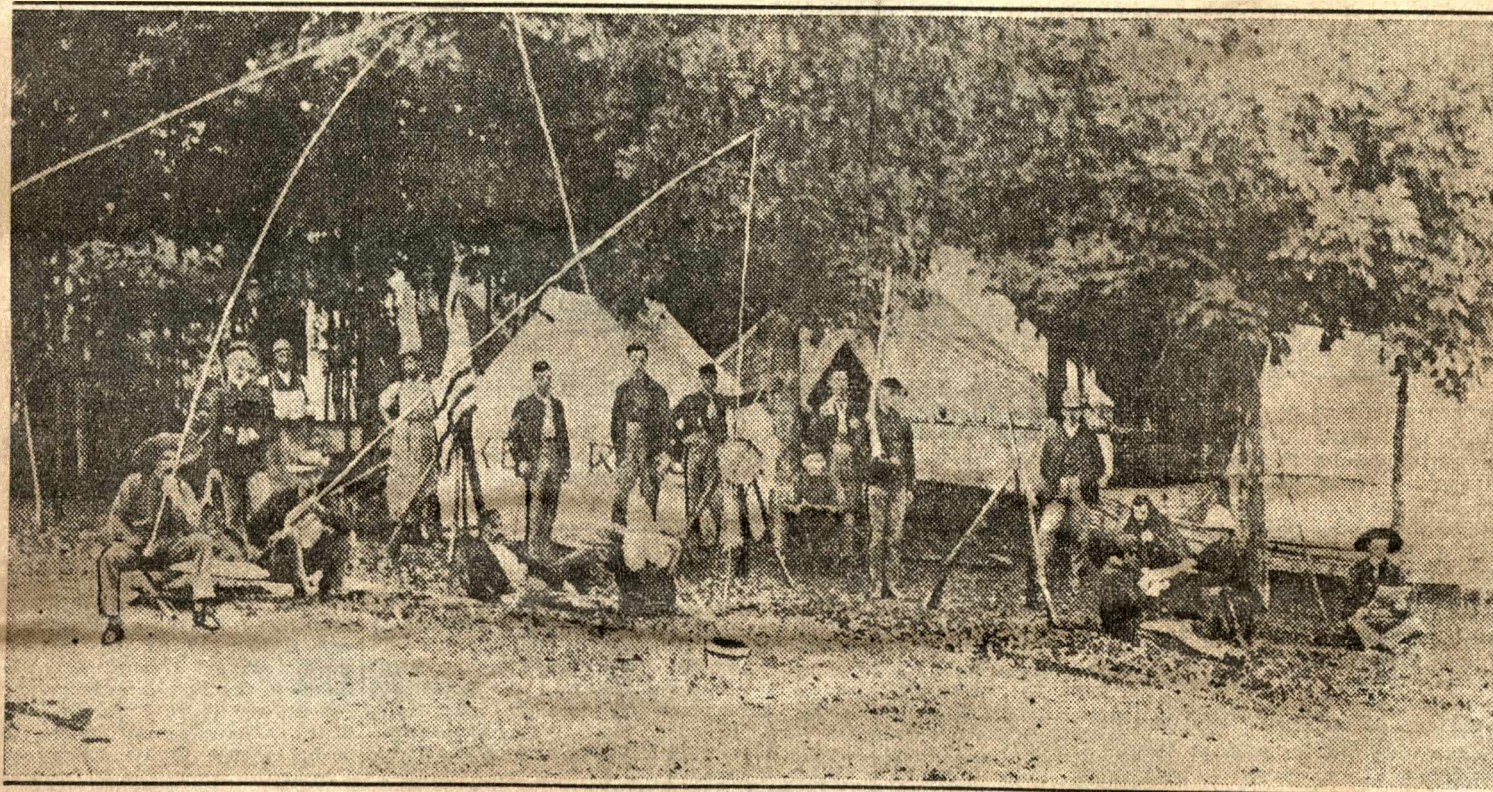
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McKeen Rifles, Terre Haute Crack Drillers, In Camp At Lake Maxinkuckee



In front stands the commanding officer, Lieut. S. C. McKeen, while the men, from left to right, are: Sergt. Ira Calder, Harry Garrell, George Kramer, Robert L. Hayman, Fred Abbott, Will Palmer, Will J. Briggs, John G. Mack, James Frazier, Frank Katzenbach, John F. Ralston, Walter E. Failing, Will G. Carbee, John H. O'Boyle, Ernest Meissel and Sergt. Horace Wright.



In the lower right in the above is shown Dr. T. C. Stunkard, the company surgeon, dressing an arm of one of the men in camp at Maxinkuckee. It appears to be an injury to an arm, probably sprained in reaching to make a full house in the old army game in camp. Lieut. McKeen, in civies, is seen standing by a tree, watching the relief work.

family was well known in the north side of the city, but none of us who knew him best had any idea that he had dramatic aspirations in his days with the Rifles.

Among the best-liked members of the company was Will Beach, a son of S. C. Beach, the well-known contractor. He was an enthusiastic member of the company but he never was able to keep step. A company commander seems to know, instinctively, when a man in ranks is out of step, even though his back may be turned to the offender. It was a standing joke with the company that whenever Capt. Smith realized that some one was out of step, he would call out, without turning his head, "Beach, catch step," and he always found Beach trying to obey his command.

Ed Mancourt, then living in Detroit, wrote the county clerk, while I was holding that office, asking for a copy of his birth certificate to use in securing a passport to visit a foreign country. There were no public records of births and deaths at the time of his birth, and without consulting him I secured affidavits from two old residents to the effect that they had known his parents, and to their personal knowledge he was a native-born citizen of the United States and sent it to him. I received a nice letter from him, saying that when he wrote the county clerk he didn't know he was addressing an old McKeen Rifle comrade.

I missed my train at St. Paul several years ago, coming from Winnipeg to Terre Haute, and having several hours at my disposal I called on Walter M. Strange, our second lieutenant, who had been agent for years in that territory for the Delaware & Hudson Railway's anthracite coal business, and spent

a pleasant time with him, going over the old days.

Thomas P. Grace, a son of Squire Martin Grace, went from here to Brooklyn where he became a successful insurance agent. I corresponded with him at irregular intervals but he became offended when he sent me a long screed, criticizing Theodore Roosevelt for something he had done when he was governor of New York, which he wanted me to publish in one of the Terre Haute papers, and I explained to him that I could not. He dropped me like a hot potato, and had nothing to do with me from that time on. He signed his letters "T. Pittinger Grace."

Charles E. Fuller was for several years superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific Railroad at Omaha, and prior to that held a similar position with the Rutland Railroad of Vermont. He retired from railroading several years ago and now lives in Chicago.

He is an occasional visitor to the city, rarely missing a meeting of the Half Century club.

Randy Allen, son of former judge and mayor, James M. Allen, was for years general agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Denver, and when last heard from was living in retirement in Honolulu.

Couldn't Go, But Would Be There.

John H. Smith, who lived at Springfield, Mo., attended both of the reunions and his body was brought here for burial a year or so ago. When the company was discussing attendance on a drill out of town, Smith was noted for saying, when the question was asked how many would be able to participate, "Mr. President, I can't go, but I'll be there." And he always was.

When the company was drilling for a contest the members spent the night at the armory in the McKeen bank building in order to get up early in the morning. It will be remembered by the survivors who read this, that the last man to bed at night and the first one up in the morning to wake the others, was our present sedate Judge Louis D. Leveque. The members insisted on calling him "Lev-E-que."

Eugene Hess came from St. Louis to attend the first reunion in 1929, but a heavy rain came up just before the dinner was served and it frightened him away. He was afraid of rain, although he had served a trick in Uncle Sam's navy.

Will Briggs, left-handed, and Joe Coleman were the catchers and "Dutch" Robinson the pitcher for the ball team the Rifles boasted of in their halcyon days.

Will Hedges resigned from the company to join his brother in Colorado Springs, where the latter had a position in the general offices of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Later he went to Salt Lake City where he married a daughter of a Mormon elder, and had a son who was a Mormon missionary in foreign lands. Hedges served several years as surveyor general of Utah.

Dr. T. C. Stunkard and I were the only McKeen Rifle members who served as officers in the World War. He was in the medical corps and assigned to duty at Camp Grant, Illinois. He was also a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and acted as surgeon of the 159th regiment, Indiana Volunteers, of which Company B, of this city was a unit.

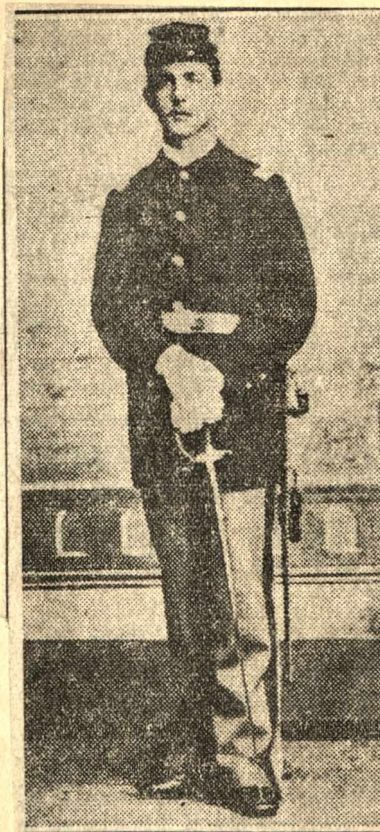
Ben McKeen, one of the early graduates of Rose Polytechnic, devoted his entire career to the railroad industry. He began in an humble way, was advanced gradually and at the time of his retirement a few years ago was vice president of the vast Pennsylvania Railroad System, with headquarters in St. Louis.

Frank H. Cooper, former city engineer of Terre Haute, for many years has been connected with the consulting engineers department of the Chicago Traction System. He was a charter member of the local Elks lodge, conceived its "Old Boys" and visits the city frequently to attend the meetings of that organization.



LIEUT. McKEEN.

Picture made from an old daguer-type when the Rifles were at their top of fame.



LIEUT S. C. McKEEN.

Lieut. McKeen is wearing the fatigue uniform of the McKeen Rifles, at the right, the full dress uniform, a copy of the West Point cadet uniform.

Lieut. McKeen was easily the most popular member of the company. He was elected first lieutenant when the company was organized and was re-elected annually to that position, without opposition, throughout the seven years existence of the Rifles.

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T.H. Military History 11/12/67

T.H. Military History

Old Terre Haute Rifles Started National Guard

T.H. Trib-Star 11/12/67

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Back in the year 1889 a group of young men met for the purpose of being mustered into the Indiana Legion (what we know now as the Indiana National Guard). Calling themselves the Terre Haute Rifles, 23 were sworn into the state's service by Lt. Col. Ben C. Wright of the 2nd Regiment, Infantry, Indiana Legion.

At this first meeting they elected the following officers: J. W. Ebel, captain; J. T. Triche, 1st Lt.; L. D. Sparks, 2nd Lt.; and E. M. Cornell, 1st Sgt.

This took place on March 20, 1889, and two days later the group met in the basement of the

Vigo County Court House. They selected O. O. Carr as company clerk. The committee to look for an armory was composed of B. F. Freers, W. G. Boyd, G. W. Beigler, C. O. Ebel, H. G. Lee, F. S. Murphy and R. I. Fulton.

A week later when the Terre Haute Rifles met at the court house, the committee reported that the company could get rooms in the Marble Block for \$100 annually providing a lease for three years was made and that the



DOROTHY J. CLARK

men would do their own repairing. The Marble Block was located 620 to 630 Main St.

This was not the first military organization to form in Terre Haute. The Dick Thompson Zouaves, organized in 1883, had an armory at 22½ S. 3rd St. The Hager Veterans, organized in 1879, met at the Armory Savings Bank block. The McKeen Rifles, organized in 1884, had their armory at the northwest corner of 6th and Main St. The Terre Haute Light Artillery, several of whose members lived in West Terre Haute, located their armory at 228½ Main St.

On May 6, 1889, the Terre Haute Rifles were informed that their company had been assigned as Company B. 1st Regt. Infantry, of the Indiana

Legion. Measurements were taken for new uniforms.

Dues and Fines Charged

The old minute book shows that several new members were taken in during the summer months. The monthly dues amounted to ten cents, and fifty cents was charged for not attending drills.

Other activities sponsored by the group were signal practice, target shooting and debates. They were invited to march in patriotic parades on Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Lincoln's Birthday, etc.

By 1892 the group became more socially minded. They gave picnics, boating excursions, and held their first ball on Valentines Day, 1893, under the leadership of Prof. Duenweg.

In April, 1894, Capt. Geo. W. Beigler appointed a committee to make arrangements for opening the new armory called "Armory Hall" at 1716 Wabash Ave., where the Bible Center is presently located.

In my files I have a copy of the printed program for the dedicatory exercises on June, 1894. Serving on the Arrangements Committee were: Capt. Biegler, Lieut. D. C. Slocum, Lieut. J. E. Thomas, Sgt. O. Hippleheuser, Sgt. Charles Slaughter, Sgt. Charles Barklow, Sgt. Frank Eichelberger and Sgt. Ben Wimer.

INDIANA ROOM

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over

On the Reception Committee were: Col. L. B. Martin, Col. W. E. McLean, Col. Daniel Fasig, Col. J. W. Ebel, Major T. C. Stunkard, Major A. B. Mewhinney, Capt. Biegler, Sgt. W. S. Davis and Sgt. W. H. Bradbury.

National Guard Formed

On the Floor Committee were: Lt. D. C. Slocum, Sgt. Charles Barklow, Sgt. Charles Slaughter, Corporal William Murphy and Charles Buckingham.

After the Terre Haute Street Railway Bank disbanded, the group hired the Cahill Orchestra to furnish the dance music at least until April, 1896. Also by this date the Indiana Legion was called the Indiana National Guard.

According to the minutes book the men elected to celebrate the eight anniversary of Company B with a stag party. The men drilled on Monday and Thursday nights but attendance was not good according to the record, and dues were difficult to collect.

On April 26, 1898, Company B responded to the call of President McKinley, and left for Camp Mount, Indianapolis, that day. The command

the United States on May 12, was mustered into service of and 84 strong they moved to Camp Alger, Va., on May 22. Here they were attached to the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division of the Second Army Corps. The regiment was known as the 159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

This local company saw no active service and was mustered out on the 23rd of November, 1898. They participated in the practice march from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare, Va., which was the longest march of any body of troops during the war, and stood some very severe hardships for the condition of the men.

In June the command had received thirty recruits bringing the total number of men to 118. Two men were lost by death. They were Pvts. Charles B. Caton and Sherman Stultz.

According to the minutes book the military company reorganized Feb. 27, 1899, and were again mustered into state service. George W. Biegler was unanimously elected captain.

During this year they held monthly meetings and used the rifle range owned by the Kraeg-Verin Society located about five miles over the river, using a hired hack as transportation.

The last record in this book was Jan. 7, 1901.

Military History
(Ind)THREE WERE SENTENCED TO HANG

Hoosier Military Trial a Legal Milestone

By Herbert R. Hill
Editor of *Outdoor Indiana*

The ebb and flow of battlefield advantages has much to do with public moods during any war. At the outset a people rallies to the flag regardless of the provocation which touched off the strife. The brave spirit of patriotic nationalism is in full flame, either because there is confidence of an early showdown or because the populace is stung into an all-out defense by the shock of the first aggression. Then, inevitably, come the days and nights of disillusion and discontent, when both sides reluctantly realize that the conflict will be much prolonged and when neither is longer sure of decisive success.

In the end the more weary, the more casualty-stricken and the more discouraged of the antagonists bitterly surrenders. Then come the acrimonious parleys preceding final negotiation of a peace treaty. And then there is a regrouping as the wrecked economy and the war debts seem overwhelming. New alliances are formed, even with recent enemies. (Thirty-five years ago the U.S.A. was at war with Germany and Japan.)

This cycle can bring either historic fame or long-remembered disgrace to the military and civil leaders who are caught in the web. The basic scenario of modern war differs only in the ramifications of the events between the first shot and the last.

The most vicious of all wars is civil conflict. Sectional rivalries and family personality clashes are ridden into action on the vehicles of war. The struggle for post-bellum power begins at the moment that actual hostilities start. The ensuing moves are irrevocable even before the Sun sets on the first day of carnage and destruction.

Indiana originally was settled by unwealthy pioneers from the South

who either did not own slaves or who regarded human slavery as an immoral depraved institution. There was also a gradually increasing traffic down the Ohio River of settlers from Pennsylvania and States to the North. When we were proclaimed as the 19th member of the Union on December 11, 1816, our first Indiana State Constitution was immediately operative. Article XI, Section 7, declared: "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made, and executed out of the bounds of this state be of any validity within the state." [See *Outdoor Indiana*, March, 1970; June, 1972; April, 1973; February, September, 1974.]

At almost the moment of our attainment of Statehood the little family of Thomas Lincoln was migrating to Southern Indiana from Kentucky. It included the seven-year-old son named Abraham. Indiana Territory, organized 16 years before our Statehood, was at first the frontier and then a corridor for families on the move. When the Lincoln family crossed the Wabash River into Illinois just 14 years after arriving in Indiana it was only one more unit of a venturesome flow which deposited many settler families in the Hoosier country but which propelled others on Westward.

The first Hoosier homesteaders were from the Old South or came via the Old South. When you study the genealogical roster of the present membership of the Society of Indiana Pioneers (set forth annually in that organization's *Year Book*) you can quickly distinguish the routes of the Northbound tide. Then the building of the *Cumberland Road*—the *Old National Road* which we now designate as U.S. Highway 40—brought settlers from the Mid-

Atlantic States. The almost simultaneous completion of the *Erie Canal* (1825) opened up the Northern Counties in the first two decades of Indiana's Statehood.

The 1848 social and political upheavals in Central Europe induced many more families to cross the ocean and to come to Indiana. The contemporaneous *Gold Rush* to California made Indiana the East-to-West conduit for thousands of others, some of whom changed their minds and stayed hereabouts. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, April, 1968; November, 1969; February, May and July, 1970; April and June, 1971; April, May, June, October and December, 1972; February, April and November, 1973; February, May and June, 1974; February, 1975; June, 1976.]

In the politically unstable decade of the 1850s Indiana was a vortex of new allegiances and new ideas about continuity of the Union. This State itself had just experienced the humiliation and agony of self-confessed bankruptcy (with all obligations finally paid off in 1916). When the Second Indiana State Constitution was produced in 1851 it included the "radical" provision banning any more State deficit spending. Today *Debt-Free Indiana* has a truly unique status that dissents completely from the "let's borrow some more" addiction which has saddled America with the biggest *national* debt in World history and is constantly augmenting inflation.

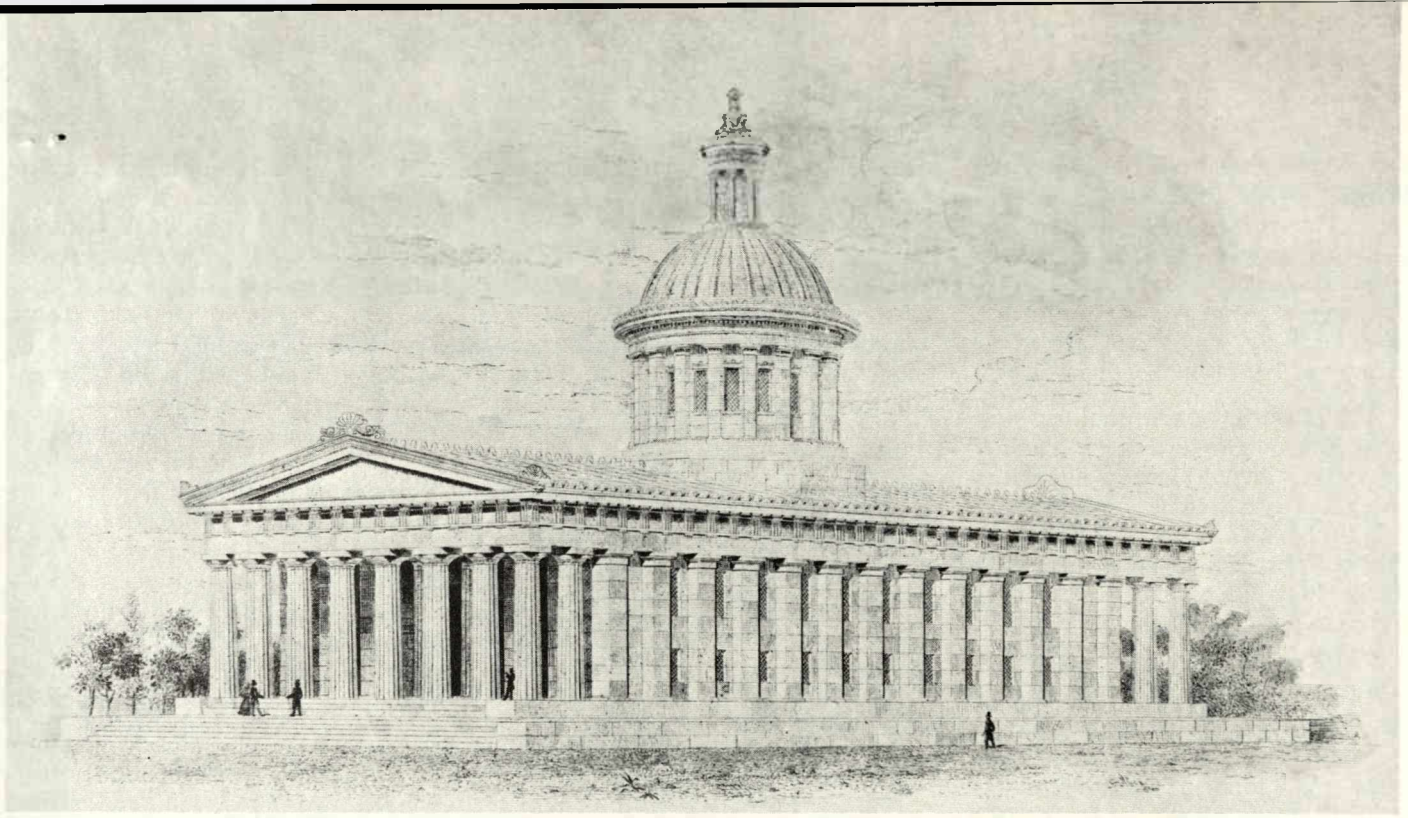
Before the end of that decade of ominous prelude—when the United States was not yet 80 years old—the Whig Party which had given Indiana its three internal improvements expansionist Governors was dead. The Democrat Party, which took over the Statehouse in 1843, was so split by the slavery and the secession issue that it did not elect an Indiana Governor between 1857 and 1872.

Abraham Lincoln and Stephan A. Douglas, both from Illinois and the

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Outdoor Ind. Feb 1977



Indiana's Second Statehouse, an 80 x 180 Two-Story Brick "Doric Temple," Stood on the Site of the Present Capitol in Indianapolis from 1835 to 1878. It Was the Scene of the Famous Copperhead Trial.

two major Presidential nominees of the North in 1860, were not too far apart in their final views regarding preservation of the Union. But the slave labor system of the Old South and the mercantile interests of New England and the Mid-Atlantic States were so competitive that armed conflict seemed inevitable. We Americans were, indeed, a house divided.

Until 1860 all of our Presidents had come from the South or the East. But with the election of Abe Lincoln of Indiana and Illinois as President, and after the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor on April 12, 1861, the non-Secession States turned to the younger Midwest for both political leadership and military manpower. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, Indiana produced 20,000 men in 10 days. No other State responded as quickly and as enthusiastically. Before the war ended Indiana contributed 208,367 volunteers. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, December, 1969; April, 1970; February, March and November, 1972; February, 1974; November, 1975; February, 1976.]

To one who did not understand that ever-complex breed of Americans who proudly call themselves Hoosiers, it might have seemed after those first frightening days that In-

diana would be a resolute keystone of the Union effort, regardless of the subsequent fortunes of battle. But there were certain strategists in Dixie, as well as some of those Southern emigres who had quickly established a political elite in Indiana in the 1840s and 1850s, who figured otherwise. The South and the Midwest were both agrarian. Couldn't they now unite against "Eastern big money" and end Seaboard domination?

Even today those who are addicted to measuring everything by bigness, and who refuse to recognize that the Atlantic Seaboard no longer dominates our Nation, might ridicule as local pride the thesis that the Civil War political and military struggle—right here in Indiana—was extremely consequential. Weren't the actual battles being fought in the South? Wasn't the political power and the population predominance still in the East?

But what if a wedge could be driven through Indiana, from the Ohio River to the Great Lakes, splitting off those new States which were providing most of the Union soldiers? What if there would emerge a third coalition of American States—an independent Northwest—eager to rid its people of debts owed to Eastern creditors and wanting to establish a

more vigorous life than that of the aristocrats back on Beacon Hill or at Gramercy Park? When thus divided the North could be conquered! And after the Southern Confederacy had won the war, then a new alliance could be formed with the Midwest. It could extend eventually to the Pacific Ocean, to wall off the East behind its mountain partition and to the North of the Mason-Dixon Line.

As the *Civil War* continued drearily month after month, with increasingly frightful casualties but with no indication of a decisive showdown, the bitterness on both sides increased steadily. Now it was finally clear that the struggle involved not only moral issues of the utmost gravity and opposite concepts as to the contractual relationship of the several sovereign States. Also there was the ever-deepening rivalry for control of the industrial and economic power of the young Nation. This struggle affected just about everything in the emerging era of machinery and mechanization.

Originally New England sea captains had brought slaves from Africa to produce the cheap labor so essential to the Dixie agrarian prosperity. But when those slaves down South were taught to use the new machinery, such as the cotton gin and

looms, this threatened positively the thriving New England textile factories. In the "free North" many of the workers were children or young females who labored 12 hours every day except Sundays. The enslavement of these whites was almost as vicious as that of the Southern blacks.

The British textile industry did what it could to further the conflict between its New England competitors and the Dixie sources of its cotton. The problem of the Island Kingdom, then as now, was to import raw materials, duly process them into quality merchandise, and then sell them to overseas customers.

There was also the terrible burden of the debts which Southern planters owed to Northern money-lenders. In 1861 they totalled more than 300 million dollars. Of this, notes for 160 million were held by New Yorkers. So panicky was Wall Street after hostilities began and debt repudiation by the Confederacy was declared that some Manhattan financiers for a time talked about New York City seceding also and forming its own separate government, à la the German Hansseatic League.

The strategy of the Eastern interests henceforth would be to win the military war and then to impose and perpetuate a peace which would subordinate or even subjugate the rival industrial region. No compromise would be tolerated by the extremists of either side thereafter, and those who suggested moderation were to be smashed. Abraham Lincoln was expected to win the war but he must be removed immediately as soon as General Lee surrendered. Had the President been a regionalist—motivated by his Virginia-Kentucky heritage or by his Hoosier upbringing and Illinois adulthood—he might have been less determined to preserve the Union, and at the same time (inadvertantly) to perpetuate for yet a while the domination of the East. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, December, 1969; July, 1970; May, 1971; March, 1972; March, 1973; July, 1975.]

Both the Union and the Confederacy depended almost entirely on the support of their component States for men and material. After the first "boys in blue" had taken to the field,

in a slow and ponderous effort to contain the conflict in the South, President Lincoln began to concern himself also with those who criticized conduct of the war or who were completely opposed to it. It seemed imperative to block any further secession, particularly by such border States as Maryland. The President was persuaded to regard criticism of his policies as part of the armed insurrection.

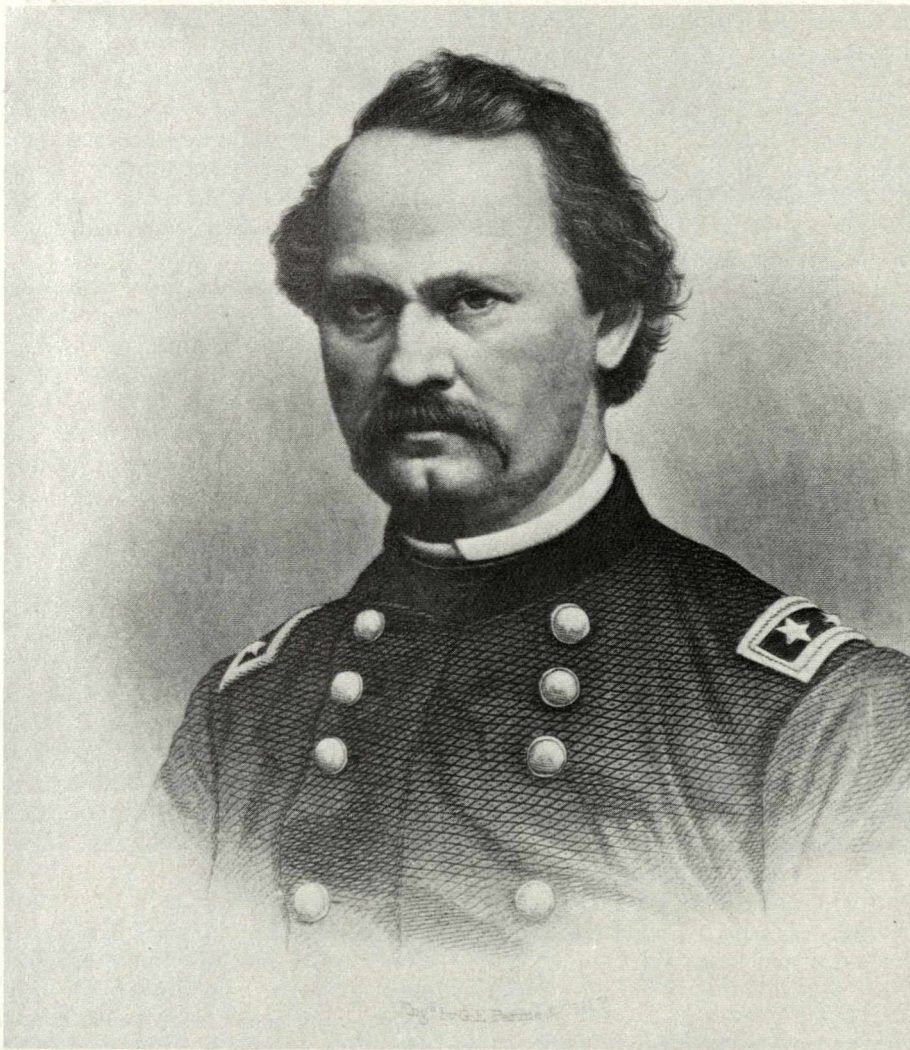
After the outspoken Marylander (John Merryman) was jailed for alleged seditious talk, the fundamental question was presented to the courts: could a President, as Commander in Chief, authorize any of his military officers to suspend the American citizen's privilege of the writ of habeas corpus? Was deliberate disregard for Constitutional rights, when exercised by Government officials, in effect nothing else but anarchy? Arbitrary arrests began spreading throughout the North, sometimes on direct orders of Secretary of State William Seward. After Edwin M. Stanton became Secretary of War in January, 1862, he manipulated the President into placing the regulation of political prisoners under his ultra-ambitious control. The substitution of military rule for that of duly-elected public officials was progressive. By the end of the War 38,000 political prisoners had been arrested by Stanton's War Department.

Born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1814, Stanton moved to Pittsburgh in 1847 and by blocking the construction of a bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling increased his reputation as an able corporate lawyer. He also ambitiously advanced in the Democrat Party, and was appointed Attorney General by President James Buchanan on December 20, 1860, when the embattled and unhappy man in the White House reshuffled his lameduck Cabinet in a final effort to head off the Southern Secession. Stanton's law partner, Jeremiah Sullivan Black, was shifted from Attorney General to Secretary of State.

Stanton was a confirmed cynic and his many critics declared him a master of devious deceit, double talk and double dealing. He promptly intrigued with the Republican Radicals to submerge Buchanan still further, hoping that the Radicals would then persuade incoming President Lincoln to retain him in the new government. But Lincoln's managers had promised so many Cabinet slots to win him the Presidential nomination that he never did fulfill even all of those Convention pledges. When Stanton was not appointed, he furiously described Lincoln as "the original gorilla" in letters to confidantes. These feelings did not come to light until many years later, and the new President was courted assiduously by Stanton.

Whenever possible Stanton always winged two birds with one arrow. Simon Cameron of Lancaster, who had been elected to the United States Senate to succeed Buchanan, was the leader of the old Whig wing of the Pennsylvania Republican Party. After the War Cameron built a superb political organization which endured until his death in 1889 and on into the Penrose era. Republican Radicals in the House maneuvered a vote of censure against Cameron for alleged Army contract corruption, and Stanton was appointed Secretary of War "to unite the North."

Stanton moved swiftly to concentrate the power of directing the war into his own eager hands. He seized control of all telegraph lines, even withholding from the President his secret cipher-code book. Also, he became the sole source for news regarding military affairs, exercising stricter and stricter press censorship and also manipulating rumors to destroy his rivals. The great work of the Union Navy in establishing a blockade of Confederate ports was derogated in order to downgrade Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, whom the President used in Cabinet debates to challenge Stanton. Those Union Generals who questioned Stanton's military decisions were transferred, demoted or court martialled. Stanton assailed them as incompetents or even traitors, at the same time telling the President's cohorts: "I am trying to save that old broken-



General Alvin P. Hovey, Who Became Governor in 1889, Had the Exacting Job of Wartime Military Supervisor of Indiana.

down soft-hearted man in the White House."

Stanton's persistence produced an order by the beleaguered President on September 24, 1862, declaring that "all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting military drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission." Long after the war one objective American historian described the action as "a perfect platform for a military despotism".

Very possibly President Lincoln may have forgotten how he had been deliberately snubbed and ignored by corporation lawyer Stanton when, as

a young Illinois attorney, he had been retained as a "Western" counsel to help Stanton in a civil suit in the United States District Court at Cincinnati. But the President had calculatingly taken Democrat Stanton into his cabinet in his efforts to rally bipartisan support for the Union. The help of every loyal citizen was needed.

Somehow the President, as patient as Job but also the artful politician, even tolerated Stanton's treacherous efforts as he organized a Cabinet cabal to compel the removal of George B. McClellan by Mr. Lincoln as his top General. The pressure became intense, both from the Stanton Radicals who demanded immediate victory and from the variegated critics of the war itself. Caleb Blood Smith, the Hoosier who was Secre-

tary of the Interior, finally swung his vote to a 4-to-3 Cabinet ultimatum to the President, demanding drastic changes of Army commanders.

Some at the time assailed Smith for insubordination and even "betrayal," demanding that he resign. The pragmatic President was completely aware of the situation. He accepted the demand for a change of Generals and at the same time engineered Smith's departure from the Cabinet. Proof of the President's realism and political skill was his prompt appointment of Smith as the Federal Judge for Indiana. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, April, 1970.]

Stanton's part has never been explained to the satisfaction of some conscientious and objective historical researchers in the mystery surrounding the murder of President Lincoln on April 14, 1865, and the attempted assassination of Vice President Johnson, Secretary of State Seward and other high officials on that same night. Stanton and his Pennsylvania collaborator, House Ways and Means Chairman Thaddeus Stevens, joined with the New Englanders to incite the wildest of the abolitionists into an uncompromising vindictive rabid frenzy that terrorized moderates and made impossible either a negotiated peace or a conciliatory peace. "Prolong the conflict!" became the Radicals' tactic. Their goal seemed to be to polarize sectional bias in such a way as to perpetuate the bloody war until it would produce generations of hatred and the prolonged economic collapse of the South. Deliberately they tried to delude the North into such a hysteria as to capture the emotions and decisions of enough Federal Judges and U.S. Senators that the South would be permanently subordinated.

Lincoln was unswerving in his efforts to restore the Union. So he blinked a blind eye at the suspension of Constitutional rights and authorized the rigged trial by Army officers of civilians not under military jurisdiction and who had not violated civil laws.

Clement L. Vallandigham, a Democrat member of Congress from Dayton, Ohio, was a self-advertised

leader of the antiwar advocates commonly called *Copperheads*. (Today the copperhead, or pit viper, is one of the three poisonous snakes existing in Hoosierland. See *Outdoor Indiana*, November, 1976.) These Northern subversives were "non-rattling rattlesnakes" who ranged from war resisters, draft dodgers, fifth columnists and sincere Southern sympathizers to an informal but sometimes effective Confederate intelligence system. In his campaign to brand everyone *traitor* who got in his way, Stanton even accused General McClellan of being a Copperhead. Regardless of whether they were merely grumblers or ruthless and reckless conspirators, the objectors were of sufficient strength in Indiana to win the 1862 "offyear" election and to threaten a complete breakdown of morale in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

A vigorous political opportunist, and also probably a considerable believer in what he preached, Vallandigham correctly evaluated the constantly mounting despair and frustrations of the Midwest as it saw its patriotic sons dying in battles that were seldom won. Why were the outnumbered Confederates usually victorious? Were the Northern Generals blunderers, or drunkards, or indolent, or even traitors? Why didn't New England and the East come up with as many volunteers as were still stepping forward in the Midwest? And after the war, would Mr. Lincoln's compassionate moderation prevail, or would the Nation be irrevocably torn apart, regardless of which side finally prevailed?

Vallandigham's strategy was to damage further the Union cause by wounding its will to continue to fight, and also to organize a guerrilla force which would be available when the rebel troops themselves would cross the Ohio River into the Midwest. He had many opponents among Ohio Democrats, however, just as the loyalist "Douglas Democrats" became more resolute in Indiana and Illinois as the going got tougher and tougher.

President Lincoln encouraged these loyalists to join in the formation and election of fusion tickets wherever

there was an election. At the same time he used every political device to reduce the strength of the malcontents. Vallandigham was defeated for re-election when the Republican-controlled Ohio Legislature gerrymandered his District. Then he ran for the Democrat nomination for Governor. The White House brought out as a *Union* candidate against the Copperhead a Cincinnati loyalist Democrat named John Brough. Hoosiers had known Brough as the President of the *Madison & Indianapolis Railroad* who eventually made necessary its merger with the rival *Jeffersonville & Indianapolis*. This was because of the great cost of his trying to build a tunnel that would eliminate the steep grade at the edge of Madison where Clifty Falls State Park now is located. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, October, 1975.]

President Lincoln himself ran for re-election in 1864 as both a Republican and as the candidate of the *Union Ticket*. His successful fusionist running mate, Vice President Andrew Johnson, was a Tennessee Democrat who succeeded the slain President in the stormy *Tragic Era* aftermath to the end of the *Civil War*.

General Ambrose Everett Burnside, a native of Eastern Indiana's Union County, was widely blamed for the sound defeat suffered by his Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13, 1862. He was transferred to Cincinnati as military commander of the Army of the Ohio and became a Stanton puppet. If he couldn't stop Confederate troops on the South bank of the Rappahannock, Burnside was told by Stanton, at least he would suppress the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Copperheads.

On April 13, 1863, Burnside issued General Order No. 38. This remarkable edict listed grounds for military trials, with conviction punishable by death, for civilian "enemies of our Country" who were regarded as "spies and traitors". These offenses included "declaring sympathies for the enemy." Burnside's order concluded: "Treason, express or implied, will not be tolerated in this Department".

Northern moderates were astounded. They supported President Lincoln's efforts to win the war as soon as possible, with the hope of advancing rapidly thereafter with the terrific task of reconstruction. However, they looked upon the Burnside order as "an outrageous manifestation of military despotism". Excesses are inevitable in times of war, and it might seem that any means were justified if victory could be attained quickly. But this was an overt command by an American General, *ordering military marshals to restrain the people in exercising Constitutional liberties and to deprive them of their rights and privileges as citizens of a Constitutional Republic*.

The South regarded the Burnside order as proof that the North was about to split irrevocably. This reversed in part the gloomy opinion which had been growing among knowledgeable Southerners that they were fighting for a lost cause, and that the emotional urgings of their womenfolk and the economic crisis of their cotton barons were the only persuasions keeping their tired and tattered armies in the field. The Confederate generals could not forever maintain superiority by brilliance alone. The Union naval blockade was becoming more effective daily. Northern factories and Northern farms were so much more numerous and productive that the Confederacy was outgunned and outmanned. Cynical Europe understood this, and virtually abandoned the rebel cause, which originally had been openly supported in England as an American alternative to the growing economic and political competition of the U.S.A.

And it was certainly grist for Vallandigham. On May 1, 1863, he was principal speaker at an antiwar Democrat mass meeting at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He ridiculed Burnside's failure at Fredericksburg and defied the General's gag order. At 2:30 A.M. on May 4 a squad from the 115th Ohio Regiment, under direct orders of General Burnside, broke into the agitator's Dayton home and hauled him off to prison in Cincinnati. Despite protest riots at Dayton and elsewhere in the North, a military



Facing Toward Monument Circle at the East Entrance of the Statehouse Is the Heroic Statue of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's Strong-Willed Civil War Republican Governor

commission sentenced Vallandigham to imprisonment throughout the remainder of the war. He was ordered taken to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor.

Through attorneys Vallandigham appealed to the U.S. District Court for a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge refused, explaining that General Burnside acted as the agent of the President, who had wide powers

and was "guided solely by his own judgment and discretion." Virtually admitting the usurpation of military rule, the Judge piteously added: "I am somewhat reluctant to authorize a process, knowing it would not be respected, and that the court is powerless to enforce obedience."

Vallandigham next petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. It was unanimously

denied on a technicality. The show-down was yet to come as to whether military units could try civilians within the loyal and peaceful States which were outside the theaters of combat. Doctrinaire Jeffersonians, among many others, asked grimly: *When will the Federal Government be ordering the conduct of every citizen in every State?*

1862 had been a bad year for the North. McClellan's Spring campaign (April-July) failed to capture Richmond, at that time the capital of the Confederacy. Two more large calls for troops were made by President Lincoln but volunteers responded slowly.

Stanton et al persuaded the President to replace General McClellan with Major General John Pope, whose successes with the Army of the Mississippi made him the darling of the Radicals. They realized that anything short of a smashing victory might nullify their plans of treating Southern States after the war as "a conquered Nation, with military occupation essential to enforce the peace." But over-confident Pope was defeated at the Battle of Manassas (the Second Battle of Bull Run) on August 29 and 30. He was sent to the far Northwest to fight the Sioux Indians.

Stanton left Washington briefly because of a family illness. Quickly the President reinstated McClellan as Commander of the Army of the Potomac on September 2. The Governors of the New England States reacted immediately by meeting at Providence, Rhode Island, and demanding that the President not only purge his Cabinet of moderates but also that he issue an *Emancipation Proclamation*, declaring the Southern slaves to be free. Deprived of this chattel labor force the Confederacy would soon surrender, it was argued.

General Robert E. Lee retreated after he was unexpectedly defeated at Antietam, Maryland, on September 17. This at least temporarily spared nearby Washington. On September 22 Abraham Lincoln—who originally had advocated compensation for owners who freed their slaves—did issue his historic *Emancipa-*

tion Proclamation, effective January 1, 1863.

On September 24 an emergency meeting of the Governors of 11 Northern States was held at Altoona, Pennsylvania. Fighting to keep Indiana in the Union, Governor Oliver P. Morton did not go personally to Altoona. He was represented by Colonel David G. Rose, U.S. Marshal.

Going to the White House on the afternoon of September 26, the Governors recommended to the President that he issue a new call for 100,000 more volunteers, to serve as "Army Reserves" for a maximum of one year. Most of the regular troops guarding Washington had been sent to battlefronts. The President wanted immediate replacements. "The Roundheads recognize that we are going to invade them!" crowed the Southern editors, who devoted their limited newsprint supplies entirely to propaganda and distortions designed to delay their armies' surrender.

Some well-established Northern newspapers tried unbiased reporting. They were censored, or suppressed and use of the mails denied them as Stanton increased his arbitrary iron rule. The President—aware that he was staring at Armageddon—publicly defended this harsh conduct, and refused to accept General Burnside's proffered resignation. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor by an Ohio Democrat State Convention dominated by a tenacious alliance of anti-Union, anti-war, anti-emancipation and pro-secession forces. Burnside's Order No. 38 almost elected him.

Lieutenant Governor Oliver P. Morton had become Acting Governor of Indiana to succeed Governor Henry Smith Lane, who served only three days in 1861 before the Indiana General Assembly elected him to the United States Senate. Morton, who was a former Democrat, bluntly warned the 1861 Legislature of the Copperhead menace. Fronting it and coordinating it was a pseudo-fraternal and patriotic organization called the *Knights of the Golden Circle*.

Recognizing the strategic military situation of Indiana, the Knights'

leadership advocated a new *North-western Confederacy*. The Copperhead sentiment increased to the point where in January of 1862 Thomas A. Hendricks proposed a negotiated peace. Hendricks was a Douglas Democrat loyalist, and a nephew of Indiana's second elected Governor, William Hendricks (1822-1825). In 1860 Thomas A. Hendricks, despite pro-Southern opposition, won the Democrat nomination for Governor. He was defeated at the polls by Lane. But he had wrested control of the Indiana Democrat Party from the long domination of Jesse D. Bright of Madison, who on February 5, 1862, was expelled from the United States Senate as pro-Confederacy. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, March, 1973.]

Hendricks skillfully rode the turbulent political waves of 1862. An Indiana General Assembly hostile to Morton was returned by the voters. Immediately it elected Hendricks, although a loyalist, to the United States Senate in January, 1863. But also it voted to transfer the payment of Indiana's troops and the recruitment of volunteers from control of the Governor to the new State Board of Finance, where Morton was outnumbered 2 to 1. Morton refused to sign the proposed law and Republican Legislators broke the quorum by taking a special train to Madison. The General Assembly thereupon adjourned without passing a biennial budget, the only time this has been done in Indiana's lively political history.

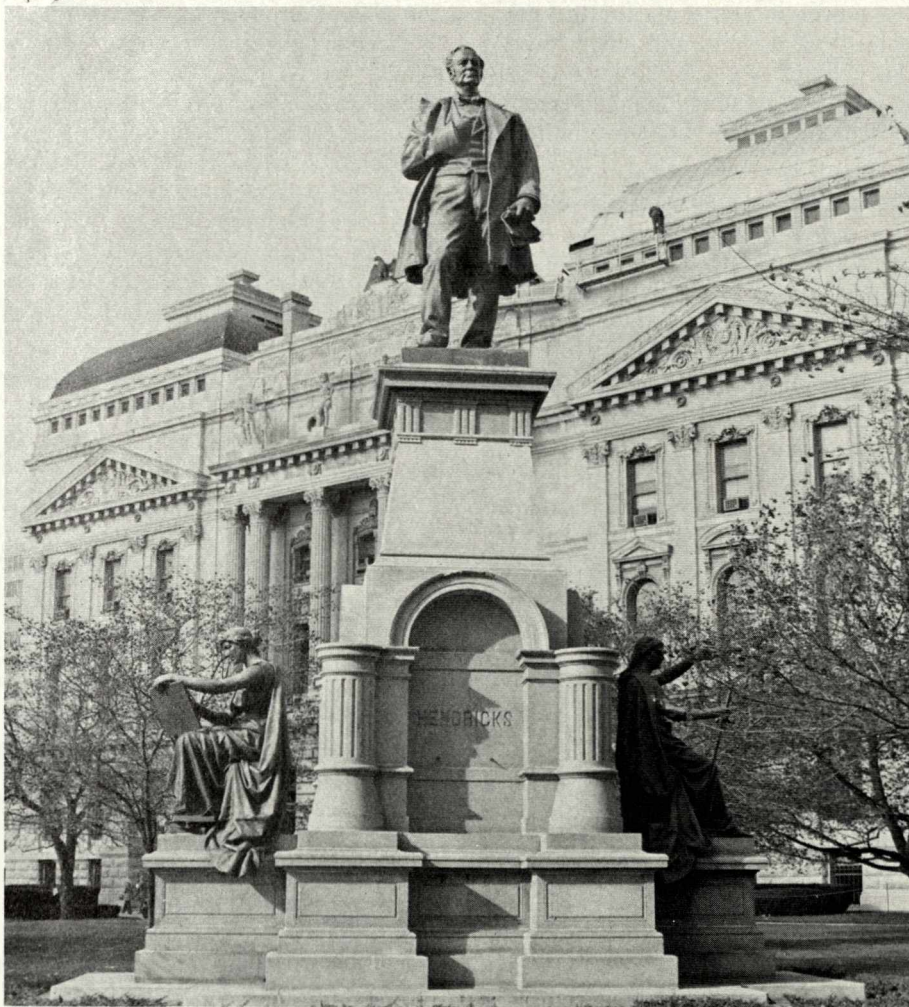
How could the Governor meet the Army's payrolls? Morton obtained an emergency grant from Stanton. Then the Governor boldly borrowed approximately \$2,000,000 on an unsecured loan, though forbidden by the Indiana Constitution, from J. F. D. Lanier, the former Madison financier who had become an important banker in New York. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, November, 1969; April, 1970; May, 1971; March, November, 1972; February, 1973; September, 1974; October, 1975.]

By the Spring of 1863 the membership rolls and ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle had become such general knowledge that it was rechristened the Order of American

Knights. In February, 1864, the name was changed to Sons of Liberty. Vallandigham had been exiled to inside the Confederacy by President Lincoln. Then he ran the Union naval blockade to Bermuda, and appeared next in Canada and quickly contacted the Confederate agents there. From that base he operated as Supreme Commander of the Sons of Liberty, boasting that two partly armed guerrilla regiments had been organized. A simultaneous uprising was promised throughout the Midwest on July 4, 1864, including the seizure of Union arsenals at Indianapolis, at Columbus (Ohio), and at Chicago, Alton and Rock Island (Illinois).

Having been disappointed in 1863 by failure of the Copperheads to go into action, when General John Hunt Morgan and 2,460 Confederate cavalry invaded Indiana from July 8 through 13, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and other Southern leaders were now skeptical. Morgan's Raid momentarily had terrorized much of Southern Indiana and Southern Ohio. But when he reached Corydon on July 9, the Kentucky General received the double dose of bad news about Lee's defeat at Gettysburg (July 1-3) and Grant's victory at Vicksburg (July 4). The Southern Indiana populace did not rise up to help Morgan, as the Copperheads had predicted, when he advanced Eastward through Palmyra, Salem, Vienna, Lexington, Paris, Vernon, Dupont, Bryantsburg, Versailles, Osgood and Harrison. Rather, the invasion that was intended to split the Midwest actually helped to reunify it. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, July, 1970; July, 1975.]

The Confederate Commissioners in Canada who were supplying money to buy arms for the Copperheads were notified by Vallandigham before July 4, then on July 16, then on July 20, and finally on August 16 that the 1864 uprising was not quite ready. Wait until the Democratic National Convention opened in Chicago on August 29, he pleaded. Then he would contrive to be arrested after making an inflammatory address at a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Sons of Liberty. Vallandigham insisted that the city's



And Facing Southeast Toward His Native City of Shelbyville Is This Statue of Thomas A. Hendricks, the Loyalist Democrat Who Became Governor in 1873 and Then Vice President.

mobs would rise up, the 8,000 Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas would be freed and armed, and the new revolt would proceed gloriously throughout the Midwest.

Union Army intelligence officers were aware of much of this. When Governor Morton on August 20 was informed that a considerable supply of Copperhead arms had been shipped from New York to Indianapolis disguised as Sunday School books he raided the office of Harrison H. Dodd, Grand Commander for Indiana of the Sons of Liberty. Morton, who was running for election to a four-year term as Governor in his own right (he had only been acting Governor since January of 1861) triumphantly released the news of the arms raid and also some of the secret correspondence seized from Dodd's

files. This set the stage for subsequent historic proceedings in Indiana.

Joseph E. McDonald, the Democrat nominee for Governor, was an opponent of the Southern Secession, as were Thomas A. Hendricks and other loyalist Democrats. But the furore aroused by the Dodd raid compelled him to deny publicly that he or his colleagues were members of the Sons of Liberty. McDonald, however, recognized the inevitable. Morton was elected in November, thus reversing the 1862 election victory by Hoosier critics of the war's conduct.

Federal agents deliberately made obvious their presence at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. That assemblage officially ignored Vallandigham and nominated General McClellan for President.

Dodd was arrested a few days after the Chicago fiasco on orders of Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington, commander of the Military District of Indiana. That quasi superstructure of government had been created by executive order on March 23, 1863. Carrington served briefly as this District's commander, but was returned to the assignment on May 23, 1864.

Also arrested at various places around the State at the same time as Dodd, and confined with him at the military stockade at Indianapolis, were William A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan, Stephen Horsey, Andrew Humphreys, Horace Heffren and J. J. Bingham. They had been frequently accused of being active in the Sons of Liberty.

General Carrington, a practicing attorney at Columbus (Ohio) before the war, recommended that they be tried *as civilians* in the U.S. District Court at Indianapolis. The charge would be treason, under a far-reaching law enacted by Congress on March 3, 1863 in an attempt to legitimize the Lincoln-Stanton order of 1862. However, the President did not publicly proclaim suspension of habeas corpus, as authorized by the new law, until the following September.

Stanton wanted to be sure of a Copperhead conviction in Indiana. With Governor Morton's concurrence, he reassigned Carrington. Brevet Major General Alvin P. Hovey, of Mt. Vernon, Indiana, was made Commander of the Indiana Military District and promptly was ordered to bring the Copperheads to *trial by a military commission*.

The military court, which of course was subject completely to the orders of the Secretary of War, consisted of Brevet Brigadier General Silas Colgrove, of Winchester, Indiana; six Colonels from Indiana Regiments, and young Major Henry L. Burnett, who was Judge advocate for the Department of the Ohio. Immediately five other Colonels were added, three from Indiana, one who was a regular Army veteran, and one from Massachusetts. The Commission was convened on September 17, 1864, in the chambers of the Indiana

Supreme Court. Moreover, when the Commission wished to deliberate, it did not clear the courtroom but permitted spectators to remain but moved to behind the closed doors of an adjoining room.

Bingham was Editor of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, an outspoken Democrat organ. He was released and became a government witness. The others pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy against the United States, aid and comfort to the rebellion, inciting insurrection, disloyal practices such as opposition to the draft, and violation of the laws of war by aiding Confederate spies.

Pleading that the military compound was detrimental to his health, Dodd was removed to the Federal Post Office building at Indianapolis. He escaped and fled to Canada. (Governor Morton denied that he arranged such a Machiavellian trick.) Later he was convicted in absentia and sentenced to death.

Bowles, then in his 80s, was reputedly the wealthiest Hoosier among the Sons of Liberty, being proprietor of the French Lick Springs Hotel. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, November, 1976.] Milligan was a prominent Huntington attorney, who had been graduated at the top of a law school class which included Stanton. He ran second to pro-Unionist McDonald in the 1864 Indiana Democrat State Convention race for Governor. When the war began in 1862 Heffren raised a company of Indiana Volunteers and led them into battle. Then he broke with Governor Morton and became an anti-war member of the 1863 Indiana General Assembly. In another switch, Heffren suddenly became an Army witness during the trial for a promise of immunity. Humphreys and Horsey were less widely known, although prominent in the Sons of Liberty.

Major Burnett argued: "Martial law is the will of the commanding officer of an armed force, or of a geographical military department, expressed in time of war as necessity demands and prudence dictates, and retrained or enlarged by the orders of his military chief or supreme executive order. Military law is the rules and regulations made by the legisla-

tive power of the State for the government of its land and naval forces. The laws of war are the laws which govern the conduct of belligerents toward each other and other nations.

"The officer executing martial law is at the same time supreme legislator, supreme judge, and supreme executive. As necessity makes his will the law, he only can define and declare it. His sole order punishes or acquits the offenders."

These bold definitions amazed those who even partly comprehended their ultimate import. The public, however, seemed more interested in the detailed testimony produced at the trial. The anti-war sentiments of the defendants became obvious. But no effort was made for grand jury investigation. Burnett argued that due process of law had application only in time of peace. He pointed to President Lincoln's re-election as "public approval" of such military arrests.

On December 6, 1864, Bowles, Milligan and Horsey were convicted by the military commission and sentenced to be hanged. But the trial no longer seemed of much moment. The Northwestern Confederacy scheme had collapsed and the Sons of Liberty were bankrupt. The pivotal *Battle of Atlanta* which began on July 22 had been won on September 2, with that Georgia city burned to the ground. General William Tecumseh Sherman in Georgia was pursuing his scorched-earth march on Savannah. Finally the terrible war was winding down.

Stanton's grand strategy assumed that Abraham Lincoln would be repudiated by the election of 1864. A former Democrat, he had leagued with the Radicals to destroy Republican unity. Now he must torpedo every possible rival and himself become "the inevitable compromise." Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase was attacked by the Stanton rumor apparatus as "too weak to win a war or establish a peace." General Ulysses S. Grant was ridiculed "as only a General, with no political skill." General Sherman, the new Northern hero, was accused of trying to negotiate a soft peace.

But Stanton had been attacked in

the *New York Herald* on August 19 as having sent his law partner, Judge Black, to Niagara Falls, and then slipping him across the border to conspire with the Confederate Commissioner in Canada. He was not yet sure who was winning. When Jefferson Davis committed his worst blunder by removing General Albert Sidney Johnson as the top Confederate General, Atlanta soon fell. And that changed everything!

President Lincoln had chosen Andrew Johnson as his Vice Presidential nominee on a fusion ticket. It won.

The President before his entire Cabinet turned down Stanton's proposal for an ultra-harsh reconstruction. Instead, Mr. Lincoln, in his Second Inaugural Address on March 6, 1865, declared: "*With malice toward none; with charity for all . . . let us bind up the Nation's wounds.*" The President at last was defying Stanton and the Radicals. Five weeks later he was assassinated.

Stanton ordered Mrs. Lincoln from the bedroom of the dying President, saying she was disturbing her husband. Then he ordered the Vice President to leave "because you are annoying Mrs. Lincoln." Two days later he called Radical leaders to his office to plot Johnson's downfall. The new President was surrounded by Stanton's spies.

On December 12, 1864, the fugitive Dodd was sentenced to hang, on approval of General Hovey. He also sentenced Humphreys to hard labor for the remainder of the war but he was paroled to within the confines of Indiana.

The death sentences of the other three Indiana Copperheads were sent to President Lincoln for final approval. Joseph E. McDonald and Thomas A. Hendricks, as the loyalist heads of the Indiana Democrat Party, went to the White House to see their friend of the Illinois bar and won the President's promise to stay the executions pending the rapidly moving events on the battlefield.

On April 2 Union troops entered Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. On April 9 came General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. President Lin-

coln was assassinated on April 14 and was succeeded by Johnson but Stanton kept control of the Army.

Goaded by Stanton and the Radicals, Johnson at first was much more harsh than President Lincoln and General Grant had been in the final hours of the Confederacy. On May 2 General Hovey proclaimed, on orders from Stanton and after the approval of President Johnson, that Bowles, Milligan and Horsey would "be hanged by the neck until dead on Friday, the 19th of May, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P.M. on the parade ground between Camp Morton and Burnside Barracks, near the city of Indianapolis, Ind."

Camp Morton was established on April 17, 1861, to augment downtown Camp Sullivan (known today as Military Park) as a reception center for volunteers. It also began receiving Confederate prisoners in February, 1862. Its boundaries, as designated today, were 19th Street, Talbot Street, 22nd Street and Central Avenue. After the war it was subdivided for residences.

On May 10, 1865 counsel for the three condemned men filed petitions for habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court at Indianapolis. Then, yielding to the argument that *the trial had been illegal because the courts of Indiana were open and martial law had not been declared*, Governor Morton sent John U. Pettit, Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, to intervene personally with President Johnson. Other appeals were made by Mrs. Bowles, and by McDonald and other prominent Hoosiers. On May 16 the President telegraphed to General Hovey, staying the executions until June 1.

The Stanton Radicals were furious as they saw Johnson wavering. The gallows had been erected at Camp Morton for everyone to see. Mindful of Lincoln's earlier words in his Second Inaugural Address and of General Grant's generous terms of surrender at Appomattox, his successor also was getting more conciliatory. On May 29 President Johnson issued a proclamation of general amnesty for the South and outlined a program of reconstruction. Then on May 30 at

9:30 P.M. the President telegraphed General Hovey, commuting the three death sentences to life imprisonment. On June 3, as ordered, Hovey transferred the convicted men under heavy guard to the Ohio State Prison at Columbus.

When Supreme Court Justice David Davis and Federal District Judge David McDonald divided on the habeas corpus petitions, the case then was appealed to the Supreme Court. It was brought out that a Federal grand jury had met after imprisonment of the condemned men and had taken no action. But finally on June 8, 1865, an indictment charging conspiracy by Sons of Liberty leaders was filed against Bowles, Milligan, Dodd, John C. Walker, Joshua F. Bullitt and Robert C. Bocking.

Appearing for the Army before the United States Supreme Court when it heard the Bowles-Milligan appeal were U.S. Attorney General James Speed, Henry Stanbery of Ohio (soon to become Attorney General), and General Benjamin Butler of Maryland, who had used artillery to quell draft riots in New York City.

David Dudley Field of New York, oldest brother of Supreme Court Justice Stephen Field, volunteered his legal services for Bowles. Appearing for both appellants without fee was Jeremiah S. Black, who had been Attorney General and also Secretary of State in the 1857-1861 administration of President James C. Buchanan. Both were loyalist Democrats. Black was joined, at his request, by James A. Garfield, of Ohio, who had resigned as a Union Army General to become a Republican leader and Lincoln stalwart in the United States House of Representatives.

Heffren had obtained a full pardon from President Johnson in November, 1865. So Bowles, old and ill, and hoping for mercy, asked counsel to withdraw his appeal but Black refused. Milligan spurned the advice of friends and insisted that his case proceed. He declared that the President should ask *his* pardon "for approving a false finding of an illegal body".

The Supreme Court heard arguments from March 5 to March 13,

1865. Black was oratorically eloquent, but Garfield presented impressively the arguments which went to the roots of our Constitutional system. He described the government's arguments as "novel propositions which not only ignored the Constitution but declare it suspended, its voice drowned in the thunder of war." He cited "peace provisions" of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution which were suspended during hostilities. Specifically he recited parts of the Fifth Amendment: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

A federal grand jury had sat in Indianapolis while the civilians were held in military custody, Garfield pointed out, and then adjourned finally without finding any bill of indictment. "In effect," he argued, "between October 5, 1864 and May 9, 1865, martial law alone existed in Indiana. It silenced not only the civil courts but all the laws of the land, and even the Constitution itself."

General Butler insisted on "the necessities of war". But the moderates in the North who recognized the political and economic importance of reconciliation also were encouraged by General Garfield's bold and courageous presentation.

On April 3, 1866, the last day of the term, the United States Supreme Court by a split decision ordered issuance of the writs of habeas corpus. The opinions were not made public until eight months later. On April 10 an extremely bitter Stanton telegraphed the Ohio State Penitentiary Warden that on petition of Milligan, Bowles and Horsey "the President has directed the remission of their sentences and that they be released from imprisonment."

Milligan's fellow citizens gave him a gratifying welcome when he returned to Huntington. But the civil court indictments against him and the other Sons of Liberty were still alive. Nolle prosequis were entered

but held in abeyance. The charges were never pressed.

Milligan next sued General Hovey and the members of the military commission for false imprisonment. In May of 1871 before the Federal District Court Senator Thomas A. Hendricks appeared as counsel for Milligan and General Benjamin Harrison for the defendants. Milligan duly received judgment of \$5 damages.

In the 1880 campaign Milligan ardently supported the Republican Garfield. Thereafter, according to attorney Thomas R. Marshall of nearby Columbia City, "he was the most virulent, vindictive and caustic of the critics of the Democratic Party that we had in Northern Indiana". (From 1909 to 1913 Marshall was Governor of Indiana. Then he served two terms [including World War I] as Vice President under President Woodrow Wilson. He was thus the fourth Hoosier to attain that office. See *Outdoor Indiana*, December, 1971.)

Much of the public soon forgot the Milligan litigation. But President Johnson didn't. Pending details of the Supreme Court decision, the President on May 1, 1866, proclaimed in War Department General Order No. 26 that thereafter offenses by civilians other than camp followers would be tried by civil courts only. Finally on January 1, 1867, after admonitions to the press not to misinterpret its opinions, the Supreme Court officially published its 5-to-4 landmark decision which asserted that *in the United States the civil courts are always supreme, and declared that no branch of the Federal Government can go beyond the Constitution, in time of war or time of peace.*

The reconstruction was very slow. For more than half a century—indeed until the advent of World War I—the men and events of the Civil War were dominant factors throughout our Nation. Since an entire people had been completely involved in fratricidal strife the leaders of the battlefield continued to be the leaders of community and national affairs.

When President Johnson vetoed

the Radicals' reconstruction bill to continue military rule throughout the surrendered South, Stanton became so openly obstructive that Johnson asked for his resignation—on August 5, 1867. But Stanton refused to give up the War Office to General Grant, and the Senate declared that a Cabinet member—once approved by it—could not be removed without its consent. On January 14, 1868, Stanton was back at his desk.

Impeachment proceedings were voted against Johnson by the House. On historic May 26, 1868, the Senate voted. There were 18 votes against conviction and 35 for. But 36 were needed. The Radicals were set back for a time.

General Grant, the hero of the veterans, was elected President in November, 1868. Opportunistic as always, Stanton pretended to campaign for him in Ohio. In December of 1869 President Grant appointed Stanton to the United States Supreme Court. He died four days later.

President Grant was re-elected in 1872. But his first-term Vice-President, Hoosier Schuyler Colfax, was so successfully "exposed" by the always-ardent Washington press corps that he was denied renomination. Spearheading the smear of Colfax was Charles A. Dana, Editor of the sensationalist *New York Sun*, who had long been a spy and rumor monger for Stanton. [See *Outdoor Indiana*, November, 1972.]

General Lee became president of a Virginia college (renamed Washington and Lee). His citizenship was finally restored posthumously in 1976. General Garfield was elected President in 1880, only to be assassinated on September 19, 1881. General Benjamin Harrison, a grandson of President William Henry Harrison (1841) was elected President in 1888.

Governor Morton was elected to the United States Senate in 1867 and died in office November 1, 1877. Senator Hendricks in 1872 became the first Democrat to be elected Governor of a Northern State since before the war. He then was elected Vice President in 1884 but died

November 25, 1885. McDonald was elected to the United States Senate in 1875. General Hovey was elected Governor in 1888 and died after serving two years. General Burnside was Governor of Rhode Island from 1866 to 1874, and then went to the U.S. Senate.

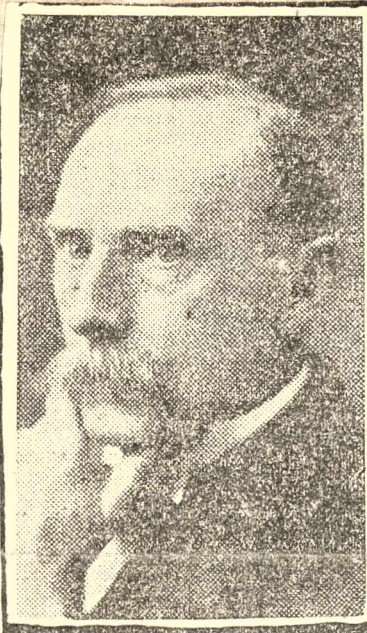
Strong-willed iron-fisted Oliver P. Morton was one of the outstanding Civil War Governors. Even his critics conceded that. Admiring veterans, organized as the politically potent Grand Army of the Republic, paid for a huge statue of Morton, the largest in the Indiana Statehouse complex, which stands at the Market Street entrance. And the next largest statue, not very many yards to the South of the Morton bronze, is that of Thomas A. Hendricks.

In subsequent times of crisis—such as after the Pearl Harbor attack—the momentous Supreme Court decision of April 3, 1866, has spared Americans of any major conflict between our civil and military authorities.

One of Abraham Lincoln's oldest and closest friends back at Springfield was David Davis. An Illinois Judge, he was persuaded to become one of the five Lincoln appointees to the United States Supreme Court. In Washington he was an almost constant confidante of the beleaguered President. He had great influence on the Second Inaugural Address.

Now came the hour for Justice Davis to be supremely tested. Aside from his duties on the bench he was the administrator of the slain President's estate. Also, he felt, he must now be a surrogate for the Lincoln conscience. So he accepted the responsibility of writing the majority opinion in *Ex Parte Milligan*.

Patient, humanitarian, tired and sad Mr. Lincoln—the martyred Great Emancipator—must have been mightily pleased by his friend's construction of such basic Constitutional law. It has become a bastion of American jurisprudence, even though it was not proclaimed until the insurrection had been defeated and the demobilization of the Union Army was begun.

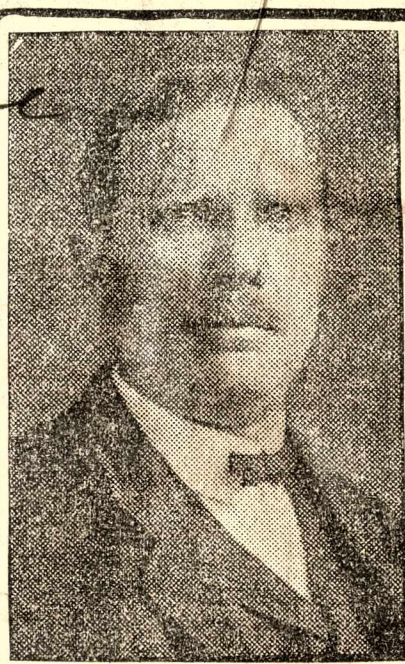


W.W. ADAMSON.

Citizens In Charge of Ft. Harrison Centennial Celebration



GEO. O. DIX.



HERBERT W. BRIGGS.



A. W. DUDLEY.



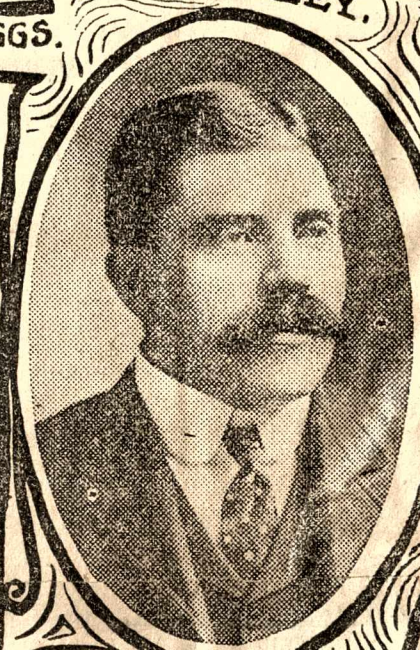
THATCHER A. PARKER



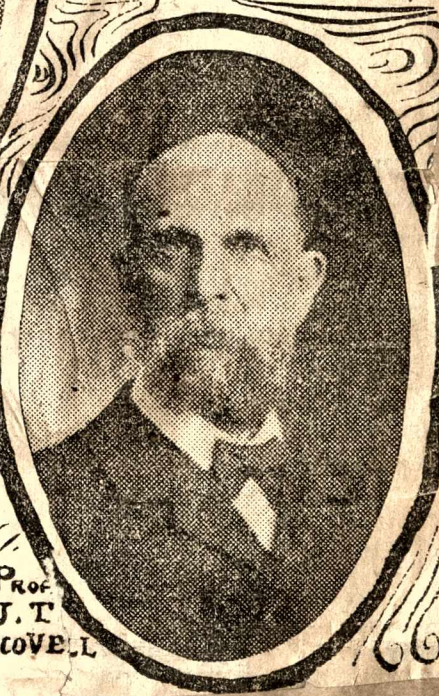
M. PENN.



HARRY T. SCHLOSS



GEO. KREITENSTEIN



Prof.
J. T.
SCOVELL



DR. CLARENCE WILLIAMS



MARK MYERS
MAX
EHRMAN

MARKLE REVIEWS VIGO COUNTY'S EARLY DAYS

Tells of Founding of "Town of Terre Haute" and Building of First Homes and Mill.

By A. R. Markle.

Saturday, June 3, was the one hundredth anniversary of the first entry of land in the "Harrison Purchase," which included parts of what afterward became Vigo, Sullivan, Clay, Parke, Vermillion, Owen, Greene, Monroe, Putnam, Brown, Jackson, Martin, Davless, Lawrence and Knox counties. Large parts of Indiana were entered and settled by eastern and southern people, but Vigo is unique in that the first entries were by so-called Canadians, men who while born in the United States, had settled in Canada in the years following the revolutionary war, had acquired property there, in some instances held office under King George, but at the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain had cast their lot with the country of their birth and joined the armies of the United States.

Prominent among these was Major Abraham Markle, whose commission in the parliament of Upper Canada (now Ontario), was dated June 18, 1812.

Born in the state of New York, Oct. 26, 1769, as a young man he moved with several of his brothers to Niagara, as shown by his initiation there May 16, 1794, into Masonry. Later he was a man of considerable property at Acasta, near Hamilton, as shown by deeds for 1,100 acres of land which witnesses later testified was worth \$23,000.

Opposed Canada War.

Previous to the outbreak of the war he, with John Willcocks, was prominent in the movement to prevent war between Canada and the states, and Bourinot, in his "Canada 1760-1900," says in speaking of these times: "In the western part of the province of Upper Canada there was, however an American element composed of people who had been brought into the country by the liberal grants of land made to settlers, and who were not animated by the high sentiments of the loyalists of 1783 and succeeding years. These people, for some years previous to 1812, were misled by political demagogues like Wilcox and Marcle, both of whom deserted to the enemy soon after the outbreak of the war."

Kingsford says in his "History of Canada:" "There was a disloyal party in the house, the leaders of which were Willcocks and Marcle, both of whom in a few months deserted to the United States. They did all that was possible to encourage gloomy forebodings, and create the desire of conciliating the invaders. Through their influence the house, by a majority of two, refused to vote the suspension of the habeas corpus."

Further he says: "The legislature of Upper Canada met on the 15th of February and remained in session until the 14th of March (1814). On meeting the roll of members was called. Three were prisoners of war, Alex McDonald, Ralph Clench and John McGregor. Two were reported 'deserted to the enemy,' Abraham Marcle and the notorious John Willcocks."

Whatever the circumstances connected with his arrival on this side of

the line, he was not long idle, for a commission as captain was issued to him Dec. 12, 1813, and April 9, 1814 he was commissioned major, acting in that capacity until June 30, 1814. Pay accounts in the office of the adjutant general's office show him to have served until June 15, 1815.

The only record we have of his services in the war are contained in a letter from Brigadier General Porter, dated at Fort Erie, Sept. 22, 1814, to General Brown, in which Major Marcle is mentioned for highest praise, etc.

A letter address to the "Honorable The Secretary of War, Washington," has the following to say:

Albany, 9th March, 1815.

Sir:—

Major Markle has solicited me to make known to you the situation in which he is now placed after a campaign through which he has served with credit. His attachment to the cause of the United States induced him to join our army, leaving in Canada an estate which has been confiscated in consequence. This loss renders him dependent upon his present pay as an officer, and he must rely for remuneration upon the liberality of the American government.

Major Markle was a member of the parliament of upper Canada and has probably sacrificed his political, as well as pecuniary, interest. It seems but just that some equivalent should be offered him in this country.

Very respectfully, sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES BROWN.

HONORABLE JAMES MUNROE,
Secretary of War.

Plan Locating Here.

Some time in the summer of 1815 Major Markle and Joseph Richardson visited this part of the Harrison Purchase and were so impressed with the value of the land that they, on their return to New York state laid plans for locating here.

In February a petition was presented to congress by Abraham Markle and Gideon Frisbee and their associates reciting the losses of those citizens of the United States who living in Canada at the outbreak of the war forsook their homes and property and enlisted in the service of the country of their birth. The passage of the Canadian volunteer act on March 5, 1816, was the outcome of their action, and by it they were entitled to grants of land in proportion to their rank, Major Markle obtaining a warrant for 800 acres.

President Madison issued a proclamation May 1, opening these lands to entry, and on the first Monday in June, which in 1816 was the third, and on that day Abraham Markle entered his 800 acres, 320 of it being that on which he afterwards built the mill which is yet standing, and the balance being that land lying between Seventh and Thirteenth streets and extending north for a mile and a half from Maple avenue. At the same time he entered, by power of attorney, 320 acres for Elias Fosgit, 160 of which is that part of Terre Haute lying between Maple and Eighth avenues and Seventh and Thirteenth streets; 320 acres each for Jacob and Peter Lane lying south of Poplar and east of Thirtieth; 320 acres for Eliza McMillan, the widow of one of the men of his command, which includes the land upon which Grandview cemetery is located; 320 acres for his son, Abraham A. Markle, lying across the township line from Mrs. McMillan's, and 480 acres for Lieutenant Robert Huggins, this being the land afterwards owned by Peter Allen, and covering the present poor farm.

Prospectors Come.

The trip from New York to Indiana was made by a party of prospectors which included the Richardsons, Redfords, Stringhams, Jones and Mays. They came overland in the winter from Geneseo to Olean Point, N. Y., where three boats were built, launched and loaded with their possessions and themselves and set sail down the river for the far west.

At Ripley, O., Mr. Richardson left the party and proceeded to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the entry of bounty lands, he having purchased a large number of warrants

of soldiers who did not care to leave New York, and the rest of the party came on to Louisville, some of them pushing their way through the almost unbroken wilderness to Vincennes to be on hand at the opening of the land office.

The rest of them proceeded on down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash and poled the boats up to Vincennes, and picking up the others, completed the journey to Terre Haute, landing June 12, 1816, at the present site of the water works, as it was then known "Gordon's Bend." To the major the location at Otter creek appeared the all important place, and he at once proceeded to plan for the mills to be built there. These were completed the following spring, and from lumber sawed at the mill was built the house to which the following year he brought his wife and children. This house is still standing, and in use, a short distance from where it was first built, his son Frederick having moved it on completing the present brick house in 1848.

Saw Mill is Built.

The mill as first erected comprised a saw mill, a distillery and a grist mill, the distillery being discontinued after about ten years' operation. It occupied the same location as at present, but stood in a different position, fronting rather to the west instead of to the south. In 1864 it was rebuilt, being turned, and an additional portion added to the east. The west half, or probably four-sevenths of it, as the original mill, still operating, and has consequently been in operation longer than any other mill in Indiana, if not west of the mountains.

Major Markle was one of the founders of the "Town of Terre Haute," as it appears of record acting in conjunction with Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville, Hyacinth Lasselle of Vincennes, and Jonathan Lindley of Orange county. The town was laid out in October, 1816, and the first sale took place Oct. 30 and 31.

Early court records are filled with his name, as he seems to have been of a somewhat combative disposition, and figures in a number of assault and battery cases, and in at least two cases where he was challenged to fight a duel by Major Chunn and Captain Case. However, he lived to die in his bed March 26, 1826, and was buried by the Masons at the cemetery on land that he had set aside for that purpose, and whereupon he had buried his son William and his daughter Aulie, the latter the wife of Nathaniel Huntington, the first prosecuting attorney of Vigo county.

JUNE 11, 1916.
TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE.

Some Early Views of Vigo and First Land Grant Filed Here

James Monroe President of the United States of America,
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That in Pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the fifth Day of March, 1807, entitled "An Act granting Bounties in Land and other Pay to certain Canadian Volunteers," *Abraham Markle* late a *Major* in the Corps of Canadian Volunteers having deposited in the General Land Office a Warrant in favor of *Abraham Markle*—

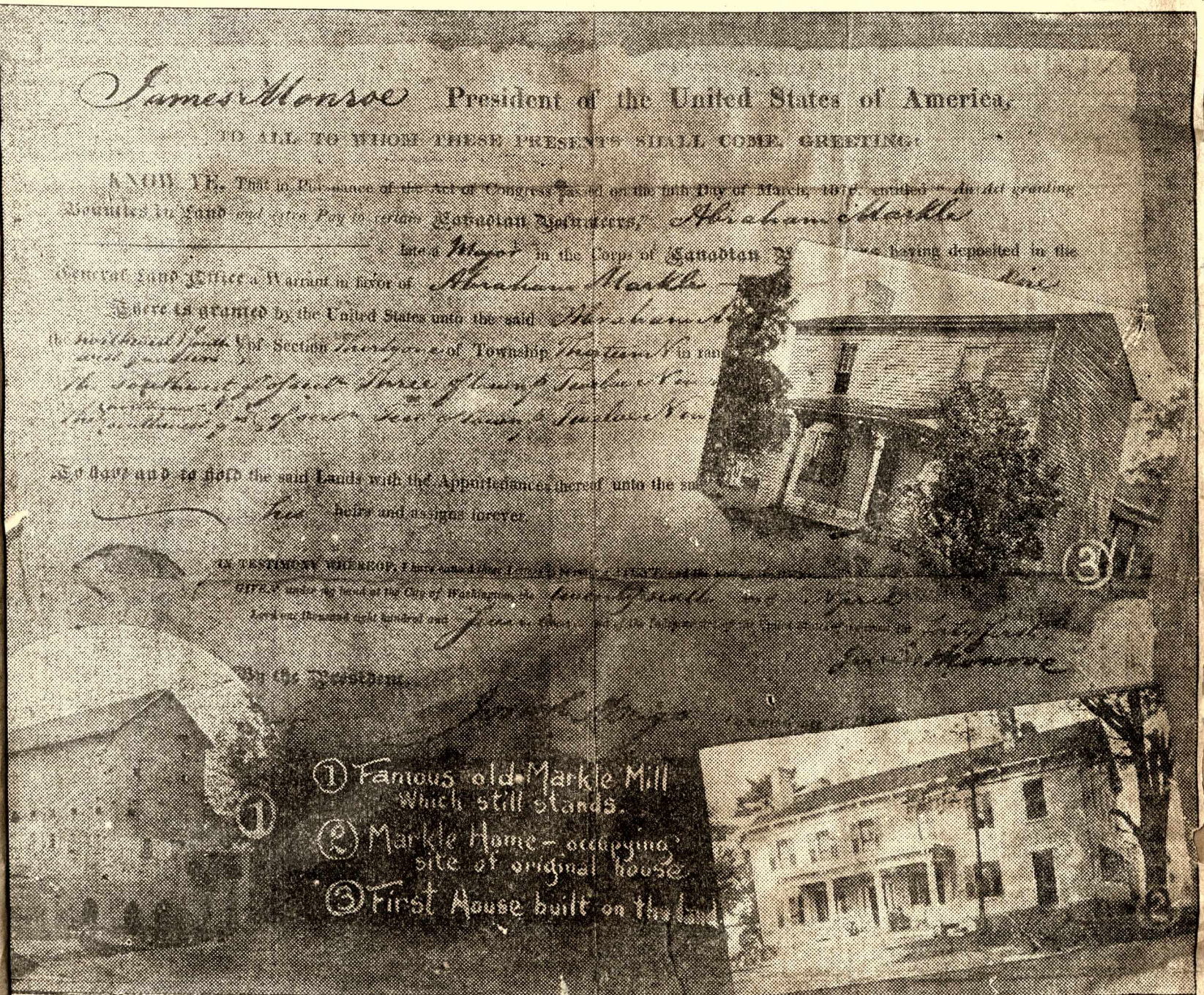
There is granted by the United States unto the said *Abraham Markle* the *northeast South West Section Thirtyone of Township Thirtieth in range west of the fourth Range of the Sixth Principal Meridian* the *southeast of said Range of the Sixth Principal Meridian* the *southeast of said Range of the Sixth Principal Meridian*

To have and to hold the said Lands with the Appurtenances thereof unto the said *Abraham Markle* heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be signed with my hand and the Great Seal of the United States at the City of Washington, this *fourth* Day of *April* 1807.

By the President,
James Monroe

① Famous old Markle Mill which still stands.
② Markle Home—occupying site of original house.
③ First House built on the land.



VIEW AT OLD MARKLE HOMESTEAD, FIRST HOUSE BUILT ON THE LAND; MARKLE HOME NOW OCCUPYING THE SITE, AND THE FAMOUS MARKLE MILL WHICH STILL STANDS.

VIGO TURNS BACK BOOK OF CENTURY

First Board of County Commissioners Leaves Record of Interesting Session.

TAVERN SEAT OF JUSTICE

Historic "Eagle and Lion" Figures Prominently in Early Affairs of County.

"Yes, the Board of County Commissioners is holding its first meeting today at the 'Eagle and Lion' tavern." That's the big two-story building just east of the river, on the south side of the National road. "I'm going down that way. I want to see who they are going to appoint."

No, these statements were not made yesterday. To learn the names of the two persons talking, one would have to turn back almost one hundred years. This was when Terre Haute was a mere village, without even a court or any city or county officials, although it was the center of the tract of land known as Vigo County.

To be exact—on the morning of March 11, 1818, one hundred years ago, John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, named by the legislature as the Board of County Commissioners of Vigo County, held their initial meeting in the "Eagle and Lion" tavern, which was located on the ground now occupied by the Duncan-Kingsolver Co., at First street and Wabash avenue. The tavern was operated by Henry Redford.

County Officers Named.

The meeting was called to order and Andrew Brooks was named county treasurer, and Elizah W. Brown, lister. The county was divided into four townships, namely, Honey Creek, Harrison, Wabash and Independence.

The board then named Daniel Strugam, Peter C. Allen, Caleb Crawford, Joseph Walker, Pulliam Adams and John Vannesse, superintendents of the schools of the various school sections of the county. Otis Jones, John Dickson, Ezra Jones, Robert Mitchell, Robert Graham, Joseph Walker and John Beard were appointed district road supervisors.

John Harris was named constable of Honey Creek Township; James Cunningham, Wabash; Solomon Lusk, Independence, and John Britton, Harrison. It was then decided that the first election in the county would be held the first Monday in April for the election of the justices of the peace.

First Voting Places.

The voting places were at the residence of Stephen Campbell in Honey Creek Township, with Moses Hoggatt as election inspector; Henry Redford, Harrison Township, Elizah Brown, inspector; Samuel Adams, Wabash Township, Joseph Walker, inspector, and Dr. Durkee, Independence Township, John Vannesse, inspector.

The fourth Monday in April, at a citizens' meeting, Moses Hoggatt and James Bemis were appointed the first judges of Circuit Court, and Nathaniel

Huntington, George R. C. Sullivan, Samuel Whittsey and Jonathan Doty appeared before the judges and presented their licenses for the practicing of law. The first case to be heard was that of John Beard to a quod damnum, which was to see how much damage would be done if he erected a mill and a dam near North Terre Haute. The court's first session was held at the home of Truman Blackman.

Court Begins Business.

The next morning the court went into session at the "Eagle and Lion Tavern," and the first grand jury, composed of 20 men, was named as follows:

George W. Harris, foreman; William Harris, James Chestnut, Otis Jones, A. Harron, James Hall, William Winters, William Walker, Joseph Dickson, Robert Graham, Cable Crawford, Peter Lasanti, William Durham, Lewis Hodge, M. McFaden, Daniel Pocock, James Stewart, L. Borean, Frances Mallet and Robert Patterson.

The grand jury retired to a room in the tavern to be instructed by Prosecutor Huntington. It returned some time later and announced that it had adjourned since there was no business.

Attention to the old records was called yesterday by A. R. Markle of Ferguson Hill. He called Judge Pulliam's attention to the anniversary of the Circuit Court and members of the Vigo County Bar Association are making plans for some sort of an anniversary for April 27.

Just One Hundred Years Ago One of the Founders Of Terre Haute Laid Down His Work and Died

TO claim for one man the honor of founding an industry that has continued for more than one hundred years, a city that is older than the state of Indiana and the county itself in which that city lies, is to make a broad claim, but the facts seem to well substantiate the claim as to Abraham Markle and his part in the building of the mill on Otter creek, which bore his name for so many years as well as the city of Terre Haute and the county of Vigo, neither of which has remembered him in the naming of a building, a street, a park, drive, creek, township or other landmark, many of which bear names of those other pioneers

who came later in life, when the customs of other days had given way to the practice of attaching the name of the man who spent the people's money for the structure which commemorated his own name.

Arriving here June 12, 1816, by means of a boat he had built at the headwaters of the Allegheny river, and in which he and his family, in company with two other boats, had made their way over 1,500 miles of water, Major Markle possessed what no man before him had, a certificate for land entered in the Harrison purchase, those twenty-nine hundred thousand acres bought of the Indians at Fort Wayne in 1803,

which Tecumseh had vowed should never be surveyed or owned by the white man.

Three quarter sections of land near the fort was his, together with a half section on Otter creek, where he immediately started to build the mill which still grinds wheat and corn under the same power for which it was there set, the waters of Otter creek.

Its frame of hewed logs took but a short time to erect, the first dam but little more, and within six months, under bare poles, as it were, the sawmill

portion, for it was built with a three-fold purpose of sawmill, gristmill and distillery, began turning out the sawn timber for the erection of his first dwelling and to cover and enclose the walls of the mill.

Nearly a half century later the mill was moved from its original position, turned at nearly right angles to the old and there was added to it at the eastern three-sevenths of it as it now stands. The difference is shown by the newer portion being of sawn timber while the scarcely discernable marks of the axe betray the work of the early day.

More than ninety days after the entry of the lands of the major and his associates in the days of the war of 1812, who also had been given land warrants for their service to our government and the loss of their property to the Canadian government, came the opening of the land office at Vincennes for the sale of

the rest of the purchase, and there on the thirteenth and fourteenth of September, Joseph Kitchell bid in the east fractional section twenty-one, being that 416 acres lying west of Seventh street between Poplar and Locust streets in the present city of Terre Haute, for the unheard of price of \$32,13 an acre, while he bid \$16 an acre for the 461 acres lying next south. Altogether he bought thirteen tracts of land, for which he was to pay at once or before the close of the sale, over thirty thousand dollars, when it later developed that he had scarcely a dollar to pay for it.

In this situation he contracted with Major Markle, who was his principal opponent in the bidding, and who at once associated outside capital in his behalf, for the assignment of his rights to a partnership known later as "The Proprietors of the Town of Terre Haute." These others were the Bullitt brothers, Cuthbert and Thomas, Louisville merchants; Jonathan Lindley, associate judge or Orange county, and Hyacinth Laselle, the innkeeper, of Vincennes.

These five men concluded their articles of agreement on the nineteenth of September, made their plans for disposing of the land, appointed Kitchell their agent to take possession of the land, to sell or rent it to their best advantage and to lay out such portion of it as they might direct in town lots and sell the same as soon as possible.

Kitchell accompanied Markle on his return home and they made their plans for the sale, returning to Vincennes to file the plat at the county seat October 25 at the same time inserting in the three newspapers of largest circulation, The Louisville Correspondent, The Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette and the Western Sun of Vincennes, enthusiastic advertisements of the sale to take place October 30 and 31, at which they sold more than \$21,000 worth of lots in the new town and on which some building started at once.

A few paid cash for the lots and

received a bond from the proprietors insuring the delivery of a deed when they themselves should, four years later on payment of their balance due the land office, secure a patent for the land, but the greater part was sold on one and two years' time, bonds being given by the buyers for the balance due on their purchases.

On the plat filed at Vincennes there were 268 lots, the town to be covering the ground between Eagle and Swan streets from Seventh to the river, the streets named as today and one of the twenty-eight blocks had on its face the likeness of a court house.

Two double lots were indicated as school and church lots, these being those occupied now by the James Hook school and that upon which stood many years ago, Asbury chapel, the first Methodist church at Fourth and Poplar. The central block

now bears our court house. As the county seat of Knox county was and always had been at Vincennes, it may have been deemed impudent

to assume to locate it here and that was no intention of the proprietors of the town, as was shown when Kitchell appeared before the legislature at Corydon the following winter and after spending the enormous sum of eleven dollars for his expenses going to Corydon, plus two dollars a day for his time, he succeeded in having a new county called Sullivan set off from Knox and attempted to locate the county seat at Terre Haute.

Unsuccessful in this and being succeeded by John Owens as agent, he disappears from the history of the town, the proprietors sending Owens to Corydon the next session and at an expense of \$16.75 for seventeen days securing subscribers to a petition to erect Vigo county out of part of Sullivan, and, as he bills them: "Forty-four days' expenses going, too, at and returning from Corydon in the winter of 1817 and 1818—\$45.50" and six dollars for a map of Sullivan county, he succeeded in having passed an act establishing Vigo county, in which was a clause providing for a committee

of five disinterested men who were to meet at the house of Truman Blackman near Fort Harrison on the twenty-first day of March, 1818, and there select a site for the seat of justice of the new county.

There, on the appointed day, met three of the commissioners and Abraham Markle and John Owens for the town of Terre Haute, between whom was made an agreement for the location at Terre Haute in consideration of the public square, seventy town lots, forty eight of them from the original plat and twenty-two more from a new addition to be laid out between Swan and Oak from Fifth to Water. Much more important though was the further consideration of a draft on Owens for \$1,000, payable in sixty days, and bonds to the amount of \$3,775.

Assured of the money to finance the new county, the board of commissioners at once advertised in the Western Sun of Vincennes for proposals for building the "Court House and Gaol," the court house to be

of brick and 55 feet square. At the same time an advertisement appeared of the sale of seventy lots in the town of Terre Haute on six, twelve and eighteen months' time, the sale to take place May 20, 1818.

The proprietors also held another sale of their remaining lots June 28, 1819, and their affairs were finally wound up October 6, 1821, by an order as follows: "The trustee is authorized to pay the balance due to each of the proprietors—as may appear from their accounts as the stand—of their respective interest of deposit made in the bank of Vincennes and in the hands of Charles Smith of Vincennes."

GAY SCENES AT "EAGLE AND LION" HERE 100 YEARS AGO, BUT HIGH COST OF LIVING WAS FIXED BY THE COUNTY

TH. POST JULY 15, 1916.

Taverns were popular in Terre Haute in the early days. Many of them became famous in the section of the country and distinguished visitors were entertained. In another article of a series A. R. Markle tells about them. It follows:

THE TOWN OF TERRE HAUTE

By A. R. Markle

Immediately after the sale of lots in the new town, Henry Redford began the erection of a two-story log house, afterward known as the "Eagle and Lion." It was completed in time for the celebration of Independence Day, July 4, 1817, by a grand banquet, speaking and ball. Court was held there after the organization of the county, Masonic Lodge No. 19 held its early meetings there and for many years it was the center of the social life of the community.

It stood at the southeast corner of Wabash and First, where Duncan & Kingsolver now are, and its location there was a matter of chance, for, at the close of the sale, it was found that Gen. Washington Johnston, clerk of the sale, had made out two bonds for lot No. 197, one of which had been given Redford in place of the bond for No. 193, at the southeast corner of Cherry and First.

However, George C. Gwathmey, who had bought No. 197, was satisfied to take No. 196 on the other side of Wabash, and the matter was so arranged. All corners looked alike at that time.

Redford seems to have had the place for only a short time, for in 1819 we find Robert Harrison running the Eagle and Lion. Harrison was succeeded by James Wason, who sold out in 1835, the advertisement of his sale stating he had occupied the place for seven years, which would indicate that he took it over from Harrison in 1828. As he sold the furniture, bedding, dishes, etc., at this time, we may conclude that he closed the house and we have no knowledge as to its later history.

In February, 1819, a license was granted to Samuel McQuilkin to keep tavern. This was the Light Horse tavern, situated at the northeast corner of Third and Wabash-sts. He continued to run this place until about 1833, for Thompson and Condit advertised Feb. 26, 1833, "the tavern stand formerly occupied by Samuel McQuilkin, at Market-st. and the National road." Jonathan Osborn took the house in April of that year, while in December Matthew Stewart announced the opening of the Terre Haute hotel, Jan. 1, 1834. Part of this house is standing at No. 10 N. Second-st. George Hussey was manager of the house at the time of the opening of the

National house, in 1856, he leaving there to become manager for Ludowici, in March of that year.

Hussey was a tavern keeper in the early days, for in December, 1832, he advertised his place, "for some years a boarding house and place of entertainment," for sale or rent, but where this was I am unable to determine.

At later times there were the Buntin, or Stunkard house, the Clark house, the Dole house (also known as the Mansion house or Cunningham's), the Prairie house (later the Terre Haute), the Eagle house and Union hall. The Buntin and Prairie houses are still in operation, the former little changed, while a part of the Clark house is standing at the northwest corner of First and Ohio.

An order of the county commissioners, made Aug. 12, 1818, fixed the rate per meal at 25 cents; night's lodging, 12½ cents; board by the week, \$2.50; one-half pint whisky, 12½ cents; one-half pint gin, 18¾ cents; one-half pint rum, 37½ cents; one-half pint brandy or wine, 50 cents; while a gallon of corn for the horse should cost 12½ cents and of oats, 25 cents. Horse feed for the night on hay and corn was to cost 25 cents.

UNLUCKY 13 WAS LUCKY FOR CITY'S EARLY SETTLERS

POST JUNE 12, 1916

How many residents of Terre Haute know anything of the history of the city?

The percentage is believed to be very small. Except perhaps for a few of the older inhabitants, the larger number of people are unfamiliar with the city's early history.

Interest in this is keen this year because of the Centennial celebration, which is to be held here in October. This year marks both the Centennial of the state and the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Terre Haute.

A. R. Markle, a descendant of Abraham Markle, who was one of the early settlers who landed on the banks of the Wabash, is writing several brief articles on Terre Haute's early history for The Post. The second of the series follows:

THE TOWN OF TERRE HAUTE A. R. Markle

President Madison issued a proclamation on the first of May, 1816, opening to entry the Harrison purchase on the second Monday in September, but for some unexplained reason there were no entries at Vincennes of land in this county except bounty lands, until the eleventh of the month.

But on that fateful day, Friday Sept. 13, Joseph Kitchel entered 13 parcels of land along the river from about where the tie plant stands to Clinton.

These lands were sold to the highest bidder and some one evidently had a vision of something to come, for Kitchell bid in the East fraction of Section 21, which

is the land between Poplar and Locust from Seventh to the river, at \$32.13 per acre. The East fraction of Section 28, lying south of the above, from Poplar to Hulman, sold for \$16 per acre.

On the Thursday following articles of agreement were filed with the recorder of Knox county by Cuthbert and Thomas Bullit, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinth Lasselle in which they set forth that they have bought these lands of Kitchel, and by which they agree to immediately pay into the land office their proportionate share of the first payment (\$7594.07) and arrange for the payment of the later payments. Provision is made for the sale of the lands and the dividing of the profits, even going into detail as to the time and terms of sale, the method of disposing of the unsold property at a certain date.

On the next day they recorded a power of attorney given to their "trustee friend, Joseph Kitchel" by which they empower him to proceed to lay out such part of the lands as they or any three of them may direct, into town lots and to lease or sell the lots on the best terms he can.

Kitchel lost no time in following his instructions, for on the 25th of October he filed at Vincennes a plat of the town showing 268 lots—a seminary lot, a church lot and a public square, the latter a part of a deep laid scheme, for at that time this was Knox county and there was no hope of mov-

ing the county seat from Vincennes.

The sale was advertised to take place Oct. 30-31, 1816, and Kitchell notes in his expense account: "To Liberty Hall for printing of sale, \$5.50; surveyor, \$60; hands, \$53."

DIDN'T COST MUCH TO MAKE HUT SEAT OF NEW COUNTY

T.H. POST JUNE 21, 1916

An interesting part of Terre Haute's early history is the manner in which the court house square land was first purchased and set aside for erection of the first county building for Vigo-co. A. R. Markle, a descendant of one of the first settlers of the city, has written another interesting article on this phase of the city's history. It follows:

THE TOWN OF TERRE HAUTE. A. R. Markle.

The public square was unoccupied, for as yet this was Knox-co., but in the closing days of 1816, Sullivan-co. was created out of all that part of Knox lying above the present south line of Sullivan, and the hopes of the proprietors rose, only to be upset by Carlisle, which became the county seat.

Not to be outdone, however, or to remain satisfied with a perfectly good place for a court house lying idle, they sent their agent, John Owens, to obtain sig-

natures the following year to a petition for the erection of a new county off of Sullivan.

Evidently the high cost of living was unheard of at that day, for his expense account has such items as these: "To 8 days' expenses in traveling from Louisville to Terre Haute, in October, 1817, \$8.62 1-2; to 17 days' expenses getting subscribers to the petition for the division of Sullivan-co., \$16.75; to 44 days' expenses going to, at and returning from Corydon in the winter of 1817 and 1818, \$45.50."

The act was passed Jan. 21, 1818, and provided for a committee of five to select the county seat.

They met, according to the act, at Truman Blackman's house, east of the fort, on March 21, 1818, with the proprietors of Terre Haute, and in consideration of the grant to them for the county of 48 lots in the town, the square to equal eight lots in the center of the town, for the purpose of erecting thereon a court house and other buildings, 22 more lots out of a new addition of 40, to be laid out south of the town between Swan and Oak, Fifth and Water, bonds for \$3,775, half then due, and half in November, 1818, and a draft on their agent at 60 days for \$1,000, selected Terre Haute as the county seat.

FIRST BRICK HOUSE BUILT IN THE HUT STILL STANDS

T.H. POST JULY 1, 1916

Historic taverns and log houses were the first buildings erected in Terre Haute immediately after its founding. Distinguished visitors were entertained here and the first Fourth of July celebration was held in one of the taverns.

A. R. Markle, a descendant of one of the first settlers of the city, gives another interesting article on the history of Terre Haute. It follows:

THE TOWN OF TERRE HAUTE. By A. R. Markle.

November of 1816 showed few changes in the town site other than a stake here and there more than half hidden by the brush and trees that had for ages covered the place. Dr. Charles Modesitt, however, built a round log cabin on the lot at the southeast corner of Ohio and Water-sts., and was followed shortly by Henry Redford, who built a two-story

house of hewn logs at the southeast corner of First and Wabash.

This became the Eagle and Lion tavern, famous for being the location of the court at and after its second day's session, as the meeting place of the Masonic lodge, and later as having entertained Henry Clay. It was the scene of a grand ball and speaking on the first Fourth of July celebration in the new town.

The first frame house was that of Curtis Gilbert, which stood on the site of the present county jail, and housed for years the county offices, for it was some time before the court house was in condition to accommodate them.

Lucius H. Scott, first deputy sheriff and first county agent, built the first brick house, still standing at Third and Ohio. Scott, W. B. Lawrence and B. M. Harrison opened Ohio-st. thru the

Mrs. John J. Brake Dies—

MRS. ELIZABETH ROGERS BRAKE, wife of the late John J. Brake, died of general debility Friday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Esther B. Hall, of Maple avenue. Mrs. Brake had spent her entire life of eighty years as a resident of Terre Haute. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Rogers and was born on a farm north-east of the city. In January, 1845, she was married to John J. Brake. Five children were born, only two of whom survive her. They are Mrs. Esther B. Hall of this city, and Mrs. Carl Brake Soales, of Los Angeles, Cal. Two granddaughters, Mrs. Ruth Hall Smith and Miss Margaret E. Hall, also survive her. Mrs. Brake would have been eighty years old on the last day of this month. She was a prominent member of Centenary M. E. church. No definite plans have been made for the funeral, but it will occur some time Sunday or Monday. Interment will be in the family lot at Highland Lawn. Mrs. Brake had many sterling qualities and a sunny disposition, which will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends.

MRS. ELIZABETH BRAKE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brake, 80 years old, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Hall, 911 Maple avenue, at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Mrs. Brake was a resident of Terre Haute all her life. She was the widow of the late John J. Brake. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Carl Soals, of California. Funeral will be conducted at the residence at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Burial at Highland Lawn.

Star 3/9/12

PIONEER BANKER TAKEN BY DEATH

Preston Hussey, President of
Terre Haute National Bank
48 Years, Succumbs.

STAR 3/10/14

NATIVE OF VIGO COUNTY

Funeral Arrangements Are Not
Made, Pending Arrival of Son-
in-Law From East.

Preston Hussey, the oldest continuous resident of Vigo County, and perhaps the oldest banker in the United States in the point of continuous service, was claimed by death at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Warren Hussey, 204 North Seventh street.

For nearly a year the aged man had been in failing health, the result of an exceptionally long and active life. Three weeks ago yesterday he fell at the home of his son and suffered a broken hip. Because of his advanced age this affliction gradually took away his strength until the hand of death dropped over him.

More than half a century Mr. Hussey had been identified with business life in Terre Haute, and was recognized as one of its leading citizens. In ventures of any kind for the betterment of Terre Haute or Vigo County, Mr. Hussey was a leader, and was recognized by all as a public spirited man. Early in 1865 when the National State Bank in Terre Haute was organized, Levi Warren was elected president, but his

death made another election necessary, and Mr. Hussey was chosen. From the date of his first election the dead banker was re-elected each year by the directors to conduct the affairs of that financial institution, now the Terre Haute National Bank, until January, 1912. He then declined to re-accept the position because of his advanced years. A year ago last month he gave up his position on the board of directors, which he had occupied for 43 years, and retired from active business life, in which he had been engaged for 63 years.

Preston Hussey was born on a farm on the Poplar street road, now the Hulman farm, east of Terre Haute, Sept. 12, 1826, a son of George and Mary Hussey. He was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1850 he was made assistant postmaster of Terre Haute under James T. Moffatt, postmaster. He resigned this position after two years' service to accept a place as bookkeeper in the Terre Haute branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and Nov. 24, 1854, he was made cashier of this institution to succeed the late W. R. McKeen.

The State Bank passed out of existence with the expiration of its charter and Nov. 18, 1856, Mr. Hussey was made cashier of the local branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, its successor. He held this position while this institution was in business. In 1865 the National Bank of Terre Haute was established and March 28 of that year Mr. Hussey was appointed cashier. On Sept. 6 of the same year Mr. Hussey was made president of the institution.

Sept. 25, 1863, Mr. Hussey was married to Kate B. Moffatt of Terre Haute, daughter of the former postmaster, who died June 13, 1876, leaving two children. They were Miss Florence, who became the wife of S. S. Early and who later moved to southeastern Massachusetts,

and a son Warren of Terre Haute. Mr. Hussey was an old-line Whig and later affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the Fort Harrison Club.

Since it was founded, Mr. Hussey had been treasurer of the board of trustees of the Rose Orphans' Home, and for many years he had been on the board of managers of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. He held both positions at the time of his death.

With all business associates, Mr. Hussey was held in the highest esteem and was known throughout this section of Indiana because of his years of activity, keen business sense and honest dealings.

A son, Warren Hussey, and a daughter, Mrs. S. S. Early, of Massachusetts, survive. Mrs. Early had been at her father's bedside for several days. Funeral arrangements will not be made until the arrival of Mr. Early from his home in Massachusetts.

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1919.

EARLY LAND GRANTS TOUCH CITY'S HISTORY

Letter Reveals How Settlements Here
Were Regulated When Crown
Grants Were Made,

A. R. Markle.

There has lately been presented to the Emeline Fairbanks memorial library by Guy Morrison Walker, of New York, a copy of an old letter, the original of which is in the Indiana state library at Indianapolis.

Mr. Walker is an old Terre Hautean, the brother-in-law of Clarence A. and Herbert Royce, having married the daughter of the late I. H. C. Royce, and has been away from the city for nearly or quite twenty years.

While the "Indiana" to which the letter refers has no connection with our state, it is of interest as relating to matters out of which grew the "North-west ordinance of 1787."

These early land grants were made by the crown at a time when all of that portion of the present United States lying west of "the sources of the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean," known as the "Western Waters," was forbidden to settlement by British subjects.

Petition Offered.

In December, 1768, a petition signed by fifty subjects of the king, among them Colonel George Washington, Richard Henry Lee and Cuthbert Bullitt, the latter of whom was the father of those brothers who, with Laselle, Lindley and Markle, were the "Proprietors of the town of Terre Haute."

The petition was presented by "Arthur Lee, Esq., late commissioner to the court of France from the United States of North America," as he is described in a pamphlet issued in 1784, and asked for a grant of 2,500,000 acres west of the Alleghanies between the 38th and 42nd parallels, and was referred to a committee. This was called the Mississippi company and the later outbreak of the war prevented its fulfillment as at least one of the petitioners was no longer in the good graces of the king.

At the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1768, the six nations conveyed to Baynton, Wharton and Morgan, a firm that traded with the Indians around Pittsburgh and in the Illinois country, a tract comprising about one-fourth of the state of West Virginia, as now constituted and on the basis of this grant, a larger company was formed, which absorbed the Ohio and Indiana

companies. This new company obtained the approval of the lords commissioners of trades and plantations in 1773 of a tract covering nearly the present state of West Virginia and that part of Kentucky east of a line from the Scioto to Cumberland Gap. This was to be a new colony to be called Vandalia but the outbreak of the revolution upset the plans for any more colonies of the king.

With the meeting of the continental congress, the company appealed to that body to assert its rights to the crown lands as the property of the whole union and to confirm their grant. Maryland tried vainly to have congress limit the claims of the states to the western lands and to lay out separate and independent states there.

On the 14th of September, 1779,

memorials from the Vandalia and Indiana companies were presented in congress, protesting against Virginia's claim to the lands beyond the mountains and asking an investigation of their claims.

Issue Over Lands.

It is to this phase of the land question that this letter refers and which is here given in full:

Philadelphia, Nov. 4th, 1779.

Sir:—

We have the honor of sending inclosed to your excellency a copy of sundry acts of congress, in which we conceive the state over which you preside and that we have the honor to represent in congress is both directly and indirectly interested; and on

which we beg leave to make a few remarks.

The principle on which the Indiana company found their memorial is, that the territory which they claim is not within, nor subject to the jurisdiction of either of the states; but to the whole United States in congress assembled. A principle which we humbly conceive, by no means admissible, it being against one of the principles of the general union. This controversy is not between two states, but between one state and individuals; therefore we are of opinion that congress, more especially in an unconfederated state, has not jurisdiction and if congress has no jurisdiction, consequently it was an improper subject for their deliberation, which was the foundation of the objection against committing it to a special committee. Nevertheless you may see that was overruled by a majority on the 14th of September last. Two or three states objecting to ballot for a committee was the reason why the subject lay dormant until the 5th of October at which time a committee was appointed with an instruction to report first on the question respecting the jurisdiction of congress, it being thought by some as a proper and necessary preliminary. You will please observe how cautiously that matter was evaded in the committee's report, which brought on the question for recommitment in order that the committee should pursue the direction of congress. We need only refer you to the journal of that day, viz: The 29th of October for the farther explanation of the report of the committee. On the next day you may observe that to cut the matter short a set of propositions were moved instead of the report, and were found to be in order as appears by the Journal.

On the whole it appears to us that there are great jealousies particularly respecting Virginia's extensive claim of territory and generally of the other states under similar circumstances. We are induced to believe that with many the question respecting the justice or injustice of the claims of the Indiana and Vandalia companies is not so much in view as that of laying some principle of pursuing such a line of conduct as may be most likely to obtain the main object, namely, that congress shall have the disposal of all the unappropriated lands on the western frontiers of these states and that such lands may become the common property of the whole. We believe that at present the representatives of some states do not wish Maryland to confederate, hoping that by some means or other those states who claim the back lands may be prevailed on to surrender them.

According to the present appearances, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut who formerly insisted strenuously on their claim to lands westerly, are indifferent about them.

The legislature of Maryland at their last session advised their constituents to give them explicit instructions on the subject of confederation, against the session which is now sitting. What effect that measure will produce is not yet known to us.

These things we think our indispensable duty to communicate through your excellency to the legislature of our state, as a subject worthy their serious attention; and we beg leave to reiterate our wishes that their delegates in congress may be seconded by being furnished with explicit instructions on that subject; as we apprehend it is very probable it may yet be a subject of serious debate in congress.

In the meantime we shall oppose to the utmost of our power every measure which appears calculated to injure our claim or violate the charter in which our state has pointed out our territorial rights, and over which we have declared the rights of our citizens in sovereignty.

The good sense of our legislature will give due weight to many reasons which they will conceive induced con-

gress to recommend it to Virginia to reconsider their late act of assembly for opening their land office. In our last we included a copy of the debit of our state in the auditor general's office in which there was sundry errors, we have now the honor of inclosing another copy together with a letter from Mr. Nourse to Mr. Sharpe explanatory of that matter.

We have the pleasure to congratulate your excellency on the evacuation of Rhode Island by the enemy on Monday the 25th ulto.

With the highest esteem and consideration, we have the honor to be

Your Excellencies,

Most obt.

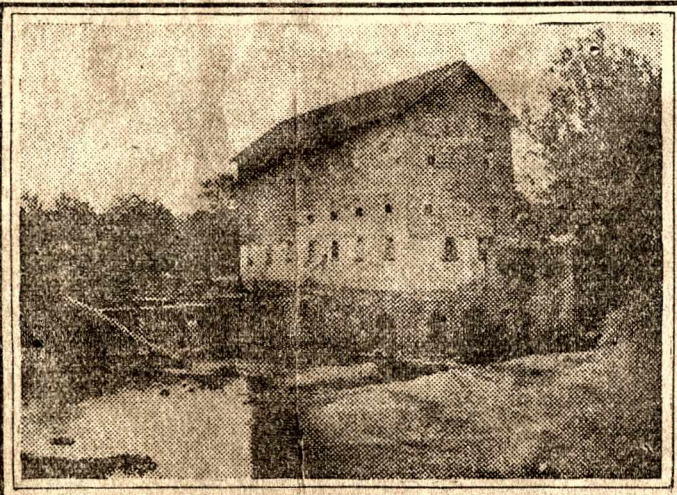
Humble Servants,

CORNEL HARNETT.

WM. SHARPE.

P. S.—Mr. Hawes has been confined to bed with sickness five days and his situation not very promising.
His Excy., Richd. Caswell Esquire.

DESCENDANTS OF FIRST SETTLERS OF TERRE HAUTE HOLD A REUNION



MARKLE'S MILL

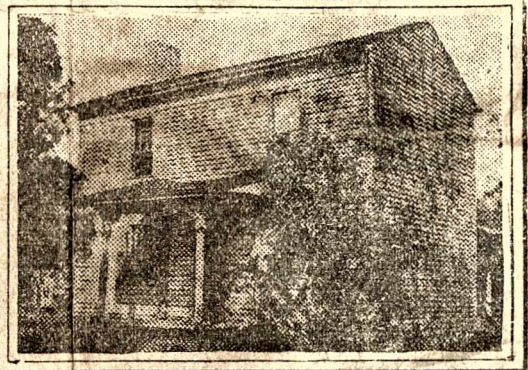
[Special to The Indianapolis News]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 12.—The first celebration here of the centennial of Indiana and of the organization of Terre Haute as a town was held today, when descendants of the first seven pioneers who settled here held a reunion at the plant of the Terre Haute Water Works Company, on the banks of the river at the spot where their ancestors landed from flatboats June 12, 1816.

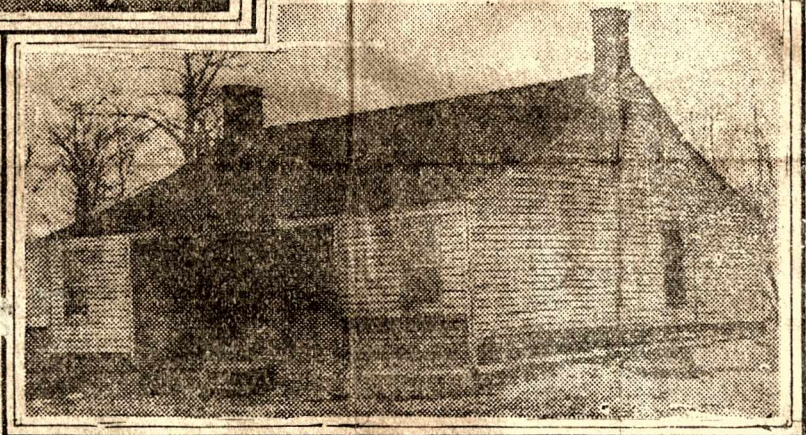
The celebration was arranged by August R. Markle, of this city, a great-grandson of Major Abraham Markle, a Canadian, and a member of the Canadian parliament before he emigrated to the United States to fight for it in the war of 1812. The other families were those of Joseph Richardson, Joshua Olds, Daniel Stringham, John Bond, Henry Redford and Colonel Webb. The party left Ontario county, New York, in February, 1816, traveled overland to Olean point, on the Allegheny river, in Pennsylvania, where they embarked in flatboats. The party floated down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the mouth of the Wabash, and poled their boats up that river, landing at Vincennes, where the land office was situated, on June 3. The same day the members of the party entered for 2,880 acres of land in what was then known as the Harrison purchase, all the land being within the present limits of Vigo county. Markle's land included the present site of Forest park, and a part of it is now included in the city of Terre Haute.

All Families Represented.

About eighty-five or ninety direct descendants of the seven men still live in Vigo county, and all the families were represented. Letters were received from several descendants living in Virginia, West Virginia and Kansas expressing regret at being unable to attend the reunion, but promising to be here September 19, the anniversary of the founding of Terre Haute, and the incorporation of the



HOME OF ABRAHAM MARKLE,
ERECTED IN 1817



HOME OF TRUMAN BLACKBURN, SHERIFF WHERE
FIRST CIRCUIT COURT WAS ORGANIZED 1818

Terre Haute Land Company, which laid out the town.

Other persons were living in the vicinity of the town site when the seven emigrants landed here, but they had not been able to enter on the land, as it was not thrown open to entry until June, 1816.

Major Markle built a water mill on Otter creek, near what is now known as Forest park. The mill also was used as a saw-mill and distillery. The material used in the first mill, which was built in 1817, constitutes about four-sevenths of the mill which still stands at the same spot. It is said to be the oldest water power mill east of the Allegheny mountains that still is in operation. It was named Markle's mill, and that name clings to it still. Markle built a two-story house near the mill, the first built in Vigo county, and it still stands at the entrance of Forest park, on the opposite side of the road from its original site. Later a substantial brick residence was built on the original

site of the frame house. The first burr stones used in the mill now form borders for flower beds in front of the brick house.

Henry Redford bought the first lot sold at the public sale of lots by the Terre Haute company on October 30, 1816. It was Lot 197, at the southeast corner of First and Wabash avenues. On it was built the first hotel in the town. He paid \$251 for the lot. The total sales of lots on the first two days realized \$18,873. More than half of the buyers paid half the cost of their lots in cash and gave bond for the payment in full in two years. The first sessions of the circuit court of Vigo county were held in Redford's tavern, after the court organized at the home of Truman Blackman, the first sheriff, who lived in a house northeast of the city at the foot of the bluffs near what is known now as the Ft. Harrison road. The house still is standing and is in a fair state of preservation.

TO OBSERVE CENTENNIAL OF CITY FOUNDER'S DEATH

Plans are being made for the observance Friday, March 26, of the centennial of the death of Abraham Markle, one of the county's first citizens and a leader in the organization of both the city and county. The observance, according to plans now in process of formation, will include attention to the anniversary in both the city and county schools.

Radio programs are now supplied to all telephone subscribers at The Hague, in Holland.

T.H. STAR MAR. 18, 1926

T.H. TRIBUNE MAR. 17, 1926

MARKLE CENTENARY.

Plans are on foot for an observance of March 26 as the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Abraham Markle, one of the founders of Terre Haute. There will be exercises in the city and township schools and at the old Markle mill, north of the city.

MRS. MARY MARKLE.

Mrs. Mary E. Markle died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edna Senft, in Indianapolis late Monday night. Mrs. Markle was a former resident of Terre Haute and only recently moved to Indianapolis. She is survived by her husband, Abraham Markle, three daughters, Mrs. Dollie Pierce of Detroit, Mich., Miss Effie Markle of Terre Haute and Mrs. Senft, and one son, Walter Markle of 1536 Fourth avenue. The body will be taken to the residence of the son. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Trinity Methodist Church. Burial will be at Highland Lawn. Star 3/20/12

WILL PAY TRIBUTE TO VIGO FOUNDER

Program Will Be Given This
Afternoon at Old Markle
Mill.

Today, the 100th anniversary of the death of Abraham Markle, will be fittingly observed with a specially prepared program to be given at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the old Markle mill, built by Abraham Markle in 1817 on Otter Creek, five miles northeast of Terre Haute. In addition to the afternoon program, an exhibit of old papers and documents relating to the early history of Terre Haute and Vigo

County with which Major Markle was involved, will be shown at the mill. The program to be given at the mill follows:

"Abraham Markle, the Young Man," by A. R. Markle. Mr. Markle is a great-grandson of Major Markle and author of several papers on early local history. "Abraham Markle, the Soldier," by Herbert Briggs. Mr. Briggs is a grandson of John Briggs, a pioneer patron of Markle's mill, and has done much to further the teaching of local and state history in the public schools.

"Abraham Markle, the Emigrant," by Henry Richardson. Mr. Richardson is a grandson of Joseph Richardson, who was associated with Major Markle in the plans to settle in Indiana and who, with his family, accompanied Major Markle on the trip of inspection in 1815, crossed the mountains the following year and owned and occupied once the boats which descended the rivers from New York and landed at the site of the present waterworks, June 12, 1816.

"Abraham Markle, the Founder," by George A. Scott. Mr. Scott is a grandson of an early pioneer and an attorney and director of the Terre Haute Real Estate Board. He is intimately acquainted with the value and location of the lands entered by Major Markle and

the events out of which grew the city of Terre Haute and the county of Vigo. "Abraham Markle, the Memory," by Hannah Lee Chapin Pettyjohn. Mrs. Pettyjohn is a member of the D. A. R. and the Society of Indiana Pioneers and a granddaughter of John Willson Osborne, publisher and lifelong friend of Major Markle, at whose death he was present. From his full heart came the obituary of a century ago.

"Abraham Markle, the Burial," by Robert H. M. Britton. Mr. Britton is a member of long standing in Lodge No. 19, F. and A. M., his grandfather being treasurer at its organization and present at the last rites held in memory of Major Markle 100 years ago.

In view of the rich historical data to be presented in the service a special invitation has been extended to history students and teachers. However, the service is a public observance to which all are welcome.

HISTORIC SPOTS PUT ON RECORDS

T.H. STAR OCT. 12, 1925

Laura A. Briggs Prepares List and Map of D. A. R. Markers Erected in Vigo County.

Through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution markers and guides to historic spots throughout the state are being provided and in Vigo county the Fort Harrison chapter, D. A. R., has established 29 markers, with an accompanying guide and map. The work has been accomplished by Laura M. Briggs, historian of the chapter.

It is understood by members of the organization in Terre Haute that the work of marking historic spots has been given nation-wide attention by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the work in Indiana being in charge of Mrs. George F. Chester of Valparaiso. She has arranged for the work in the state to be carried out by counties.

Mrs. Briggs' guide to the 29 markers in Vigo county is prefaced

with a brief historical sketch of the county. Vigo county originally was a part of Knox county, being separated from Knox county in 1818, and was named in honor of Col. Francis Vigo, who financed the military campaigns of Gen. George Rogers Clark in his successful efforts to take the northwest territory from the British.

Fort Harrison Deserted.

First of the historic spots named in the guide is Fort Harrison, 'built by Gen. William Henry Harrison in 1811 in his campaign against the British and Indians in the northwest territory. Defended against an attack by the British and Indians on the night of Sept. 4, 1812, by Gen. Zachary Taylor and a small band of soldiers (less than 50) and a few citizens who had taken refuge in the fort on the warning of friendly Indians." Harrison and Taylor became presidents of the United States.

Second of the spots listed in the guide prepared for the local chapter is the soldiers' and sailors' monument on the court house lawn, erected by the county commissioners and the Vigo County Monumental association in 1909 and dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of the county who served in the civil war.

Other Markers Listed.

Other markers follow: Monument erected to Col. Richard W. Thompson, on the court house

lawn; soldiers' monument at Lewis, erected by General Cruft Post No. 284, Grand Army of the Republic; monument to Claude Herbert of Terre Haute, who, on Dec. 19, 1898, lost his life in saving the lives of others in the Havens & Geddes' fire, the monument being erected by public subscription and sponsored by The Star; bronze tablet at the entrance to the Indiana State Normal library in honor of the students who served in the world war and in especial memory of the 17 who lost their lives; bronze tablet in the Hook school on the first school site of Terre Haute, the site being a gift of the Terre Haute Land company when the town was platted in 1816; 253 trees planted in November, 1921, at the first memorial tree planting of the Greater Terre Haute club in memory of Vigo county men who died during the world war; marker on the north side of the Wabash river below Terre Haute

at the point where the meridian line forming the boundary line of western Indiana crosses the river; tablet in Harrison school, erected in honor of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, for whom the school was named; tablet erected in the library of the Indiana State Normal school in honor of President William Wood Parsons, commemorating the 50th anniversary of his connection with the institution; tablet erected to Albert R. Charman, a distinguished teacher in the Indiana State Normal; tablet to Lucy W. Monninger, a teacher at the Collett school, in

memory of her ability as a teacher and the nobility of her character; Markle's mill, on Otter creek, five miles northeast of Terre Haute, built in 1816 by Maj. Abraham Markle, a soldier of the war of 1812; monument in Pierson township near Primitive Baptist church to Gen. John Thomas, commander of Kentucky state troops at battle of New Orleans; Memorial stadium, erected by the mayor and board of park commissioners in honor of Vigo county soldiers who served in world war; memorial circle in Highland Lawn cemetery, dedicated to soldiers who served their country and planned by soldiers who served in the civil war; an iron framework in the shape of an umbrella in Collett park and covered with vines erected by the city and dedicated to Fred A. Ross, mayor of Terre Haute and a civil war soldier, a stone monument being later erected in Highland Lawn cemetery in honor of Mayor Ross; grave of William Thomas, a soldier in the Pennsylvania line, revolutionary war; a federal government stone marking the grave and being erected by John Morton chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at Middletown; grave of Joseph Dickson, a revolutionary war soldier, in Fairview cemetery, similarly marked; Rose Polytechnic, donated to the county by Chauncey Rose; the Paul Dresser Memorial circle, in process of erection at the west end of the Wabash avenue bridge; tablet on Wiley high school campus in honor of Josiah T. Scoville, soldier in the civil war, eminent scientist and master teacher; grave of Lieut. William Ray, soldier of the American revolution with the Pennsylvania line and father of William Brown Ray, governor of Indiana, the grave being marked by the state society of the Sons of the American Revolution; grave of the Rev. W. B. Rippetoe, a soldier in the war of 1812, in Pisgah cemetery, Sugar Creek township; grave of Samuel Belleville, a soldier in the war of 1812, in Pisgah cemetery; grave of Frederick French, a soldier in the war of 1812, Pisgah cemetery; grave of Stephen Grover Burnett, soldier in the war of 1812 with New Jersey troops, in Woodlawn cemetery, and a monument to the memory of seven soldiers of the Confederate army who died as prisoners of war in Terre Haute, the monument being erected by the federal government in Woodlawn cemetery.

OLD TOWN IS 103 YEARS OLD TODAY, JUNE 2

6/3/1918

Records at Cincinnati Show Forefathers Had Great Faith In New Born Metropolis.

GREAT ADVANTAGES WERE
KNOWN TO THESE PIONEERS.

Terre Haute's Coal and Water and Salubrious Climate Were Heralded In The Official Land Grants.

Today, Monday, June 2, is the one hundred and third anniversary of the public land grant of 2,880 acres which became the site of the town of Terre Haute.

A. R. Markle has photographs of the original records which he has collected during some years.

The forefathers of Terre Haute had faith in the town.

Evidence of this was secured by Mr. Markle on a visit to Cincinnati Saturday where in the Cincinnati public library he found this record in an old file of the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette of Monday morning, Oct. 7th, 1816.

"Sale of lots in the town of Terre Haute will commence the last Monday of October now ensuing on the spot and under the superintendence of the proprietors and continue for two days. This town has just been laid out upon one of the most liberal plans as it respects healthiness and terms.

"It is not presumed nor intended that are can or shall counteract nature, but assist and promote her views; for any and all situations on the river Wabash, either above or below Vincennes, Terre Haute is supereminently entitled to the precedencies; not only from its elevated situation, being up on a high bank of the river (from which circumstance it derives its name) immediately below Ft. Harrison—the richness and depth of the soil not only of the town but for miles of the adjacent country—its contiguity to the extensive and fertile plain called Ft. Harrison; and the country abounding with timber 'fit for the builders' use' and extensive coal banks—besides it is a known and acknowledged truth that there is no other eligible situation for a town for a number of miles above or below this site, other than the lands owned by the proprietors of Terre Haute and of their extensive chain they have selected the best.

"Competition is therefore silenced. It is deemed necessary merely to observe that the Wabash is navigable for keels and bateaux at all seasons of the year, from its rapids here and one hundred miles above.

"Independent of those natural advantages there are artificial ones such as few towns possess, for the streets are from sixty-six to one hundred feet in width. Every lot has the advantage of an alley of sixteen feet and ground has been appropriated for a court and market houses and other public buildings, churches, schools, etc.

"It is rationally and confidently expected that ere long a new county will be formed in this part of the country and that Terre Haute will in all probability be the seat of justice. And those who are acquainted with the geography of the country do not hesitate to express their belief that a public road will shortly be opened from the state of Ohio direct to this place and from hence to St. Louis.

"CUTHBERT AND T. BULLITT.

"JONATHAN LINDLEY.

"ABRAHAM MARKLE.

"HYACINTH LASSELLE.

"Proprietors By Their Agent, Joseph Kitchell.

"Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 19, 1816."

Other records show that the town site of Terre Haute was sold to Kitchell for \$32.15 an acre, the highest price ever known up to then to be paid for public land.

ASBURY CHAPEL PASSES BEFORE GROWTH OF CITY

Historic Structure, Long Seat of Methodist Activity of Wabash Valley, Will Be Replaced by Modern Business Structure

OWNER ANNOUNCES PLANS

Dr. W. H. Hickman, Last Pastor in Old Church, Lets Contract for Wrecking of House.

With the letting of the contract for the wrecking the Asbury Chapel building, Fourth and Poplar streets, yesterday goes one of the landmarks of Terre Haute. The building is owned by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Hickman, who was pastor of Asbury at the time that the building, now used by the First Methodist Church, was erected. It is planned that a one-story brick and stone building, open for lease to business concerns, will be erected on the lot after the chapel is torn down.

Early Work Is Planned.

The proposed building will be 80 by 140 feet in size, and will be built with the idea in view of adding additional stories in the future. The contract, which calls for immediate beginning of the work of wrecking, was let to J. W. Phillips. The construction of the new building will be started immediately on completion of the tearing down of the Asbury Chapel building.

Since the Methodist Church moved from the Asbury Chapel to the large structure erected about 1897, the old building has been used for various purposes—markets, storage rooms, garages, repair shops and numerous others. It is owned solely by Dr. Hickman who, more than 20 years ago, bought the remaining interest of the past owners.

Church Sold to Erect New One.

In 1866, it is stated, the Rev. Dr. Hickman was pastor of the Asbury Church, at which time the First Methodist Church Building at Seventh and Poplar streets was being planned. In order to obtain sufficient funds to allow the construction of the proposed building, the Asbury Building was sold to six interested persons, each paying \$700 for his share. The proceeds of the sale, with other funds, went toward the construction of the new building. The buyers were George Tarris, Charles H. Ehrmann, Richard Tennant, Will Patton, trustees of the church, and Charles Hoosman, contractor, and W. H. Hickman.

In the years that followed, the members of the buying club became desirous of disposing of their shares in the building and lot. Mr. Hickman bought the shares, one at a time, until the last one was sold to him more than 20 years ago.

The Asbury Church was the home of what was originally the first religious organization in Vigo County. In 1823, five years after the county was organized and recognized as a county, a Methodist class had been formed in Honey Creek Township. A church organization was in existence in the township as early as 1813 and, no records being found which show the existence of two organizations between that date and the following six years, it is thought that the two are identical. Lot Reserved for Church.

A copy of the original plat of Terre Haute was filed Oct. 25, 1816, by Joseph Kitchell, agent for Cuthbert and Thomas Bullett, Jonathan Lindley, Abraham Markle and Hyacinth Lassell, proprietors of the town of Terre Haute. This copy, sworn by the agent to be a true copy of the original plat, showed that the town then consisted of 35 blocks. It was bounded on the North by Eagle street, East by Fifth street, South by Swan street and on the West by Water street. One square was set

aside for the "public square." One fourth of this square was marked "reserve for church," and it was on this site that the Asbury Chapel was built.

It is stated that the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first religious organization of any sort in Terre Haute. Although circuit riders "made" Terre Haute from 1818 to 1831, no Methodist church building was erected until the Asbury Chapel was built, in 1833-1834. The meetings were held in residences and other buildings available at the time.

Circuit Riders Serve Charge.

The experiment of making the town a permanent station was tried by the Illinois Conference (Terre Haute then coming under its jurisdiction) in 1831, but the station failed, and circuit riders again did the preaching. In 1835 it was made a station, and Smith A. Robinson was made the pastor. With the organization of a permanent station, John Jackson and three others pledged and paid \$400 each toward the expenses.

In the meantime the Methodist class at Honey Creek had been steadily enlarging and feeling the need of a church. A church was erected on the site of the chapel at Fourth and Poplar streets in 1833-1834. It is described as having been "a small brick church, fronting south." Into it, the home of the first permanent station, the Honey Creek class, with the Rev. Smith A. Robinson as pastor, transferred their activities.

Steady Growth Recorded.

A steady growth of the church followed. The Rev. William Graham, pastor of the church in the years 1864, 1865, 1866, and again in 1875, was the first pastor to continue in office for three consecutive years. It was largely through his efforts that the records of the early ministers were put on the church records.

The early preachers assigned to the church included J. A. Bartlett, John Daniel, E. Patrick, J. S. Bayless and Joseph Marsee. The small church having become inadequate, the building of a larger one was considered, the result being the Asbury Chapel, built in 1841. Although it has been remodeled once and extensively repaired since that time, the present building resembles very closely the original.

Among the pastors after the erection of the Chapel were S. T. Gillett, Amasa Johnson, J. L. Smith, A. Wood, W. Wilson, S. W. Crawford, T. S. Webb, S. M. Boyd, L. Nebeker, William Graham, C. A. Brocke, Clark Skinner, James Hill, Joseph C. Reed, William Graham, and Dr. S. Godfrey.

A branch of the church, known as the "Sibleytown Church" was organized in 1848 but proving unsuccessful, it was abandoned in 1866, the property being sold and the proceeds going toward the erection of the Centenary Church at Seventh and Eagle streets, then being erected. This church was organized and built by the mother church, not being until later a separate organization. The Methodism of the city was then about equally divided between the two churches.

Used By Prominent Speakers.

The Asbury Chapel, being for a number of years the only place available for public meetings, was used for the speeches of many prominent men. Among many such speakers were Henry Clay and General John C. Fremont. Many old relics which were in the chapel were taken, at the time of the building of the First Methodist Church, and placed in the corner stone of that building. A large bible, which was seen on the pulpit in the days of the activity of the church was a gift of Col. Dick Thompson, once Secretary of the Navy, and an early resident of the Wabash Valley.

The Rev. Dr. Hickman, owner of the chapel, has retired from the active ministry and is at present engaged in farming and editing a farm publication. About 20 years ago, Mr. Hickman was made fiscal agent for De Pauw University, and it is said that the work he did then was largely instrumental in enabling the institution to extend its influence during a period of unusual stress.

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Early Builder of Wabash Valley Empire

Quick to Appreciate Wonderful Opportunity

Of Terre Haute as Future Commercial Center

THE man to whom the first brick house, the first lath-and-plastering, the first store and the first school in Terre Haute have been accredited walked from Vincennes to the small town of Terre Haute in the summer of 1817. Arriving at the settlement of less than 100 people, the man who was soon to become one of the foremost figures in the list of Vigo County pioneers had no capital, no acquaintances and no employment. He was Lucius H. Scott, a member of a New York family, come West to "grow up with the country."

Twenty years later Scott was spoken of by a writer of the early days as "one of the wealthy and influential gentlemen of Terre Haute." He owned a large part of the real estate in the town, was prominent in political affairs, a leader in the newly established Masonic Lodge and an authority on educational affairs.

In addition to the other valuable services to Terre Haute, Lucius Scott performed a service of inestimable value in the recording of the history of early Vigo County. Letters to his friends, personal memoirs and records of happenings then current were written by him and have furnished a large part of the authentic records now available.

Letter Tells of "Migration."

A copy of a letter to one of his friends in New York furnishes an account of his "migration to the West" and his arrival in Terre Haute. The copy was furnished by Dr. Charles M. DePuy of Riley, Ind. The original is in the possession of John Durand, Rochester, N. Y., addressed to Charles Powers, Esquire, Denmark, Lewis County, New York, the letter reads:

"Terre Haute, Vigo County (Ind.),
"Oct. 7, 1810.
"Dear Sir: If five years' absence has not obliterated me from your memory, you may not feel displeased to again hear from your old friend. In the first place, it is my duty to communicate to you the painful intelligence of the death of a worthy young man from your neighborhood. Dr. John Davenport, after a short illness of about 10

days, expired yesterday morning. I have just followed his remains to the grave. He was decently interred by a respectable concourse of people. The amiable disposition of Dr. Davenport, his affability of manners and gentlemanly deportment had acquired him a number of respectable friends, and his death is spoken of as a subject of the most general and deep regret.

"Well, your next inquiry will be what has sent my old friend Scott to Indiana and what is he doing? To give you a general description of the causes of my migration to the West, the different vicissitudes which I have passed through and a description of the country would be impossible in a letter, but I will give you some of the outlines. I found by sad experience that St. Lawrence was no country for me or any other young man without capital. Impressed with this opinion on the 18th of April, 1817, destitute of company and almost destitute of money, I set sail from Ogdensburg, and on the 11th day of June I arrived at Vincennes. Nothing of importance occurred during my journey excepting a heavy gale on Lake Ontario. I remained at Vincennes about three weeks and could find no business. I then came to this county 70 miles up the Wabash River from Vincennes. About the 20th of July I was taken sick and did no business until the last of November. My situation was truly deplorable, but my spirits and fortitude never forsook me; but frequently in the most wretched situations enabled me to smile at my misfortunes and drive off melancholy.

Opened First Store.

"As soon as I was able to transact business I engaged with a mercantile company at Vincennes, brought a store of goods to this place and made the first establishment in this town. In the spring of 1818 our county was organized. I was appointed the agent, and in August following I was elected sheriff, which office I now hold. Thus much for myself, perhaps more will be interesting to you.

"This is the best part of the United States. The country is beautifully interspersed with prairies from 10 to 12 miles in length and from four to six in width. You cannot conceive the advantages of these prairies to a new country. The farmer has nothing to do but put in his plow, turn up the turf and sow his seed. The soil is not exceeded by any and the country in my opinion is far from being unhealthy.

"It is true that it is almost impossible for a weak constitution to become habituated to the climate what is called seasoning; but with the exception of a few weeks from August to October it is the finest climate I ever saw. The people are something like the country—rather uncultivated, but sincere in their friendship and hospitable to an astonishing degree. This country is filling up with an amiable, industrious people, principally emigrants from the state of New York. This country generally is rapidly populating and bids fair to prove an important section of our Union. I am not yet married, but am informed you are. I am in hopes you are happy. I hope you will not neglect writing me. Give my respects to your father's family.

"Your sincere friend, etc.,
"LUCIUS H. SCOTT."

A large part of the history of the coming of Scott to Terre Haute was omitted in the rather sketchy letter to his friend. Records show that he set out from his home in New York in company with John W. Osborn, a printer and boyhood friend of Scott's. They traveled by schooner to the mouth of the Genesee River and walked from there to Olean Point, the head of navigation on the Allegheny. Here they were fortunate enough to meet with an emigrant family, with whom they floated down the river to Pittsburgh on a raft built by them for the purpose. A raft of pine lumber carried them to Cincinnati, from which place they journeyed to Madison in a skiff. The trip from Madison to Vincennes was made on foot, the supplies being hauled across the country in a wagon.

Hard to Find Employment.

At Vincennes Osborn found immediate employment as a printer. Scott was less fortunate and, after remaining there unemployed for three weeks, he tramped along the Wabash to Terre Haute. His one acquaintance in the young settlement was John Britton, one of the earlier pioneers. He went immediately to him and after receiving letters of introduction to Major Chunn, then in charge of Fort Harrison, made his way there the following day.

Being favorably impressed with the "lovely lad" and feeling the urgent need of such an institution, the farmers of Honey Creek built a log school-house and engaged him to teach there—the first educational movement in what is now Vigo County. A severe illness interrupted the school venture, confined Scott to his bed for a long time and plunged him into the debt of his friends. Remarkable courage and fortitude enabled the young teacher to weather this period.

The nature of this sickness is not known, but a tragic occurrence of great import to Scott occurred shortly before his illness and to it may be attributed part at least of his loss of health. While teaching at this school Scott was engaged to be married to Emily Collett, the daughter of John Collett, who was one of the foremost Terre

Haute pioneers. She is described as being "a beautiful young woman" and was a member of a family which figured conspicuously in the advance made by the town. The date of the marriage was set and the bridal garments were completed, when Miss Collett was taken sick and died. There was no minister available and Scott went with the funeral procession to the cemetery "east of Sixth street" and read the ceremony at the grave of his lost bride. The grave is said to be between two trees at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. An old-fashioned stone in Woodlawn Cemetery preserves the memory of one of the first to die in the new town.

First Storeroom Obtained.

At about this time Scott returned to Vincennes, obtained a commission with the Wasson & Sayres Co., merchants, and arranged for the opening of a store in Terre Haute. The shipment of a supply of merchandise up the river to Terre Haute was ordered and Scott returned to fit up his store. A room in the log house of Dr. Modesitt was rented in November, 1817, and fitted up as a salesroom. While the merchandise was on the trip up the river a severe cold wave caused the freezing of the river and the subsequent holding of the boat of supplies. For more than a month the ice held, releasing the boat only in time for an opening of the store on Jan. 1, 1818. This first venture in the mercantile field was not a success, the store being closed in May, 1818, only four months after opening.

The political life of Scott may be said to have begun on May 13, 1818, at

which time he was appointed agent of the newly formed county. This position was parallel to that of tax collector and was assigned to Scott by the first Board of County Commissioners. The founding of a county had been petitioned and granted by an act of the Legislature of the state of Indiana at a session convened at Corydon, Harrison County, on the first Monday in December, 1817. The act granting the new county was approved by Governor Jonathan Jennings, first Governor, after the state was admitted to the Union on Jan. 21, 1818.

Agent and Then Sheriff.

Immediately after this approval a board of commissioners was selected and at the first meeting Scott was appointed county agent. The members of the board at that time were Ezra Jones, John Hamilton and Isaac Lambert. Hamilton and Lambert were present at the first meeting. The newly appointed agent was required to give bond in the sum of \$25,000. His duties as agent lasted only three months, however, the first election held by the people making him sheriff in August, 1818.

In the early part of that month a meeting of the commissioners was held at the house of Otis Jones for "the purpose of receiving testimony and deciding the right of Lucius H. Scott to the office of sheriff." The first acting sheriff, Truman Blackman, had been nominated for the office and, possibly through him, the election of Scott was hotly contested on the grounds that the notice of his nomination as a candidate was not legal in that it was not made early enough. The contest was dismissed by the action of the commissioners and Scott was duly elected sheriff the first Monday in August.

This office was held until 1822, when Scott resigned. John Farrington, at a salary of \$60 a year, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Following the resignation of his office as sheriff Scott was elected to the State Legislature in 1822 from Parke and Vigo counties. This removed him from Terre Haute to Corydon, then the state capital, and his influence was not felt for several years.

No authentic record of the marriage of Scott during his service as sheriff is obtainable, but it is thought from references in several histories that he was married during his term of office to Jane Brading of Brownsville, Pa. In 1827 a home was erected at Third and Ohio streets, said to be the first brick house in Terre Haute. This statement was later refuted by the statement that David W. Linton, an early merchant, built the first brick house at the corner of Second and Main streets, Scott's home being second. The Scott house is now standing, practically as it was years ago.

Founder of Masonic Lodge.

Another of the activities of Scott was his connection with the founding of Terre Haute Lodge No. 19 of the Masonic order. This was the first lodge of any sort in the settlement and Scott was one of the signers of the petition requesting it and one of the charter members of the lodge. The petition to the grand lodge of Indiana was made in 1819 by several of the leading citizens. The charter was granted Sept. 13, 1821, but a special dispensation of the grand lodge allowed the organization in 1819. The first officers of the lodge included Peter Allen, Elihu Hovey, Lucius Scott, John Britton, Curtis Gilbert, Samuel McQuillken, Zebina D. Hovey, Andrew Brooks and Robert Brasher. Scott was the fourth past master of the lodge and was the representative to the grand lodge in 1822.

After returning to Terre Haute Scott was interested principally in the real estate business. Through the buying and selling of town lots prior to his election to the Legislature he had acquired enough wealth to enable him to pay his debts and retire from active business. Early records of transfers of lots show that dozens of lots had been bought and sold by him at an enormous profit, due to the increase in the prices of land when the settlers began coming in rapidly. The Terre Haute Gazette of May 21, 1892, published an article concerning the earlier settlers of the town, written by the Rev. William Stevenson, who had lived in Vigo County from 1836 to 1857 and had returned to visit in 1892. It said: "Even then (1836) Terre Haute had its capitalists and gentlemen of leisure, among them Chauncey Rose, Lucius Scott, John and Harry Rose, Demas Deming. These are all gone."

Following the death of Mrs. Scott, he was married to Eliza Linton (Mrs. William Linton?) June 18, 1837. Augusta Mercy Scott, the daughter of Lucius, was married to Callom Hole-

man Bailey April 19, 1838. They lived in 1858 in Fourth street, between Swan and Poplar, and later built a house in Seventh street, which was torn down by Perry S. Westfall when he built there, and whose home in turn gave way to the present Y. W. C. A. building. Their children included Theodore, Lucius Scott, Eline Mercy and at least two others who, with their mother, are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mrs. Bailey died in 1901, thus extending the lives of father and daughter over three centuries.

Census Tells of Family.

Nothing is known of the other children of Lucius Scott. The census of Terre Haute taken by Charles T. Noble, Oct. 9, 1829, showed that his family consisted of five persons—three males and two females. The census of Aug. 25, 1835, showed one man (Scott himself), three females more than 10 years old and one female less than 10. In view of the fact that the census included servants in the numbers given, it is quite probable that the two males in the first census and the two females in the second census were servants of the family. If true this would indicate that the girl under 10 years old was the only child.

Mr. Scott and his wife left Terre Haute for Philadelphia some time after his last marriage. The exact date is not known. They lived there until the death of Scott April 22, 1875.

When Scott came to Terre Haute there were less than 100 people in the settlement. His work toward the uplift of the community was such as to

place him among the great benefactors of the young town. In addition to the precedents established by him in the school and store enterprises he is credited with the first use of lath and plastering in the county. An office building erected by him and Lewis B. Lawrence at Ohio and First streets, presumably during his term of office as sheriff, marked the introduction of plastering. Another building being erected at the same time was also plastered, but Scott's building was completed first.

The first carriage in the town was said to have been brought by him. This claim was denied by George B. Richardson, who in an article published in the Terre Haute Express of Nov. 27, 1873, wrote: "It is stated that the first carriage was brought to Terre Haute by Lucius H. Scott, and that statement was corrected by saying that William C. Linton brought the first in 1827."

Active in Civic Affairs.

Following the laying out of the town in 1816, Scott figured prominently in every municipal movement that was carried into effect during the period of his residence here. On the visit to Terre Haute by former President Van Buren in 1842 Scott was selected chairman of the committee of arrangements

for the elaborate reception that was to be given the distinguished statesman. It is recorded that the mayor and common council were invited by Scott to attend in a body the greeting to be accorded the visitor. These gentlemen replied that as citizens they would do everything in their power to make the welcome a fitting ceremony, but that they could not attend as an official body.

In 1826, when there were only 200 people in Terre Haute, history was being made by the pioneers. The recording of this history is due, to a great extent, to the personal records of Lucius Scott in the form of letters, diaries, written reminiscences and some official records that link his name and position with others of the early citizens. A keener appreciation of the growth and development and of the conditions of the early days of Terre Haute is furnished by many of his letters that have found their way into the histories.

A letter written by him in 1858 tells of the first tavern operated in the town. It was built of hewn logs in June, 1817, by Henry Redford and was situated at the corner of First and Main streets. An emblem over the door showed the American eagle clawing out the eyes of the British lion and provided the name, "The Eagle and Lion." In this tavern the first celebration of the Fourth of July in the county was held. It is described by Scott:

"The roof was on and the floors laid and great efforts were made to prepare it for the reception of the large company there to participate in the festivities on the ensuing Fourth of July. The Fourth arrived and so did the company, and a gay and merry assembly it was. Major Chunn with his officers, Lieutenants Sturgis and Floyd; Drs. Clark and McCullough, with several other gentlemen and ladies, too, residing at the fort, with the few scattered families of the neighborhood, made up a party of 50 or 60 gentlemen and more than half that number of ladies. I remember that some young people came from the Shaker prairie. It was altogether a delightful affair.

Band and Fiddle.

"The military band from the fort was on hand, including Billy Hogan with his fiddle. The 'medicine chest' had yielded certain necessary stores, the Declaration was read, speeches made, toasts drunk, a good dinner eaten and a ball at night, prolonged until the beautiful unbroken prairie began to glimmer in the bright beams of the morning sun. Thus passed the first Fourth of July ever celebrated in Terre Haute."

Of the personal description of Scott there is little recorded. He is spoken of at his coming to Terre Haute as "the lovely lad." The only other bit of description is contained in a letter written to one of the residents of Terre Haute by Captain William Earle, one of the earliest residents, who after re-

turning to his home in the East went to sea. The letter was written on board his barque "Emily Morgan" and was dated March 25, 1871. In it (it is quite lengthy) he describes the old inhabitants and the earlier buildings and events.

Captain Earle wrote: "Of Lucius H. Scott I remember very little previous to 1828. He was a thin, erect man, quick in his movements and precise in his speech. He came to Terry Haute very poor, but prospered. He was sheriff of the county at one time. The last time I saw him was in 1852. I happened to meet him in the cars and traveled with him nearly 200 miles. Our talk was of the olden times." It is a matter of record that Scott was a great lover of Terre Haute and especially of the earlier days. He was always delighted to talk of the conditions and people that then existed.

First Plat of Town.

Oct. 25, 1816, a plat sworn to be a true copy of the original plat of Terre Haute was filed by an agent of the owners of the land at that time. It showed that Terre Haute was bounded on the north by Eagle street, east by Fifth street, south by Swan street and on the west by Water street, comprising a total of 35 blocks, one of which was reserved as a public square.

A Presbyterian minister who visited Terre Haute in 1825 and preached here

said: "A very singular place; it had a population of about 200 people and much mercantile business; had no religious society of any order, but that there was at this time a great disposition to hear preaching; several gentlemen had formed a Sunday reading meeting at the courthouse. At these meetings they took turns in reading printed sermon. * * * The town of Terre Haute is a beautiful village, composed of white houses, situated on the left bank of the Wabash River, but is no place for preaching."

The growth of Terre Haute from the nucleus of 200 people to the present city has been fast. Industries have sprung up until it is known over the entire commercial world. It is one of the greatest educational centers of the country. Advancement in all other lines has been made with startling rapidity.

The early citizens laid the foundations for a true city. The first school, the first brick house, the first lath and plastering, the first will signed, all had their direct bearing on the city of today.

Lucius H. Scott, coming to the young town with no acquaintances, no capital and no trade and succeeding in helping to an unusual degree in the building up of the greater Terre Haute, is typically indicative of the spirit of the early pioneer who made the present city possible.

She said: "I have no particular hobby. I always have done the things life has handed me to do." She said that the best trait in American youth is honesty.

WELCOME "BLUE DEVILS"

Blue Devils Given Grand Ovation As They Invade City

The Blue Devils are here! Two or three heads hanging out of each car window they came!

Laughing, chattering, tanned, their short heavy figures uniformed in the gay blue of France, they piled from the interurban cars at 9th-st and Wabash-av at noon Friday.

The reception committee, rather "take it easy" sort of American men who had lined up in front, stepped forward to "receive" the visitors—but the visitors who were dropping off of the cars like a pack of gay school boys, started helter skelter up and down the narrow aisle blocked off for them by Rose Battalions.

Here and there a voice from a car called, "Here, get in here!"

A Frenchman, perhaps two, would climb into the car and the rest go straying up the street again while from various members of the reception committee who were trying to seat them came more invitations to occupy the cars.

Crowds closed in around them, women, whose mother tongue was that of the visitors, grasped their hands and talked to them. "Parlez vous Francais" came often from those who wanted to have "at least a word from a French warrior."

"Can you understand me?" cried a middle aged grayhaired woman

to them.

"Yes—I surely can!"

"My boy's over there—he's over there!" and as the woman drew back she covered her face with her hands.

A little baby was held up at the side of the car, the "Blue Devil" took both of the kiddie's hands, squeezed them and laughed as the child laughed back at him.

A package of cigarettes tossed from the hand of a girl on the walk dropped in the car. "Thanks," and a broad smile was her response.

All the way down the street as the parade made its way from 9th and Wabash-av to the Red Cross headquarters people waved and cheered and the boys in the cars waved and cheered back.

Not battle weary, disheartened men these—men full of youth, enthusiasm and life.

RECEPTION AT RED CROSS

The parade from the station to Red Cross headquarters and then to the Deming was carried off with perfect order. At Red Cross headquarters Red Cross nurses in full uniform, reception committee and Rose Poly battalion and the band formed a semi-circle into which the Frenchmen marched. Then Mrs. L. J. Cox and Prof. A. A. Faurot made short talks. Mayor Hunter delivered his address of welcome here.

Among the visitors in town was Bob Heintz, former Terre Hautean who is now in government publicity work with the shipping board, French miners of West Terre

Haute and members of the French club of West Terre Haute brought themselves, wives and children to see the famous Blue Devils, and the reception they accorded them was the most glorious event of the day.

The efforts were made to restrain the crowd at the entrance of the Deming, these excitable citizens broke thru the cordon, ran to the Alpiners' automobiles and shook hands until the Frenchmen laughingly cried for mercy.

BABY SAYS "VIVE"

Then, when the Alpiners got thru the lobby, their Hoosier compatriots would not let them be, but encircled squads of them and talked for 10 or 15 minutes.

"Parlez vous Francais?" was a familiar expression in the Deming. Little French children, who were brought along by the various delegations, from Vincennes and from all parts of the surrounding district, were lifted to kiss the sturdy fighters. One little tot murmured "Vive la France," and the soldier's eyes glowed.

THE DAY'S SCHEDULE.

8:00 a. m.—Blue Devils leave Fort Harrison, Indianapolis.
12:00 Noon—Arrive Terre Haute.
12:05 p. m.—Police escort, reception committee, band and Blue Devils form in Wabash avenue and march west to 9th street, south to Ohio street, east to the Red Cross headquarters.
12:15 p. m.—Address of welcome by Mayor Charles R. Hunter, introduced by Mrs. L. J. Cox, vice president of local Red Cross; response by Blue Devil, followed by informal reception.
1:00 p. m.—Arrive Hotel Deming.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon at Hotel Deming.
2:00 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Deming.
3:00 p. m.—Parade leave traction station.
3:30 p. m.—Parade arrives State Normal school.
4:30 p. m.—Leave State Normal school for Fort Harrison Country club.

FORMATION OF PARADE.

Police escort.
Reception committee band.
Blue Devils of France.
French delegations on foot.
British recruiting officials.
United States army recruiting officials.
United States navy recruiting officials.
United States marine corps recruiting officials.
Terre Haute regiment, Lieut. C. T. Jewett, commanding.
F Battery, United States artillery.
H. Company, I. N. G.
Liberty Guards.
A Company, Rose Polytechnic battalion.
B Company, Rose Polytechnic battalion.
A Company, State Normal battalion.
B Company, State Normal battalion.
Boy Scouts.

LINE OF MARCH.

Parade will form on Cherry street, right resting on Ninth. Will leave Ninth and Cherry streets at 3:00 p. m. and move south on Ninth to Wabash avenue, west on Wabash avenue to Third street, counter-march in Wabash avenue to Fifth street, north on Fifth street to Eagle street, thence east on Eagle street to north entrance of State Normal school.

"BLUE DEVIL" DAY WILL BE BOOSTER FOR VIGO FUND

Committee Announces Slight Change in Plan for Parade to Escort Heroes So That More Citizens May Witness March.

CARE WILL BE GIVEN TO AVOID TIRING MEN

Next Friday not only will be a day of homage to the hundred or more wounded and decorated French veterans styled by the Germans the "Blue Devils" who have been touring this country, but it will be a day also for augmenting the membership of the Vigo County War Fund association, under the auspices of which the Frenchmen are coming here.

In every block in Wabash avenue in the downtown district, there will be placed booths in which will be subscription blanks to the war fund association with members of the organization ready to receive any pledges that are offered.

Citizens of Vigo county who do not wear the war fund button will be asked to join the organization at this time and it is the expectation that several hundred new memberships will be recorded. This is an especially appropriate feature of the day since the French soldiers are touring the country in the interest of the Red Cross, which is supported in turn by the war fund.

Parade Order Revised.

Two slight changes were made in the plans for the parade yesterday. The first was that the "Blue Devils" immediately upon their arrival from Fort Benjamin Harrison, will be furnished motor cars to be furnished

and driven to the Red Cross headquarters and thence to the Hotel Deming instead of being compelled to march this distance as had been first planned. This measure was adopted because the men have been severely wounded and should be spared all the effort that is possible.

The other change was the decision to extend the line of march of the

parade to Third street. The parade will then counter march in Wabash, parade to Third street. The parade proceed north as had been originally planned. This will enable a great many more people to see these men than would have been possible by marching west only to Fifth street.

Plans for Trip of Heroes.

With these two changes it is believed that the program is complete and no changes will be made in it. Herman Hulman, chairman of the war fund, will go to Indianapolis Thursday, accompanied by several members of the reception committee, where he will have the cars that are to carry the soldiers appropriately decorated. He will be in charge of the transfer of the men both coming and returning.

It has been assured that there will be in the parade, which will be of a military character, two bands. In addition to the Terre Haute organization the Vincennes delegation, which will arrive at 11:30 a. m., will bring a band with it, and this organization will have

a place in the parade just ahead of the military division.

GREETINGS TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"Miss" Terre Haute posed by Miss Regina Pessmeier of St. Mary's of the Woods, the "Columbia" of the St. Mary's Pageant.

TERRE HAUTE HONORS MEN FROM FRANCE

World Famed "Blue Devils" Guests
of City and Entire Wabash
Valley Territory.

VINCENNES SENDS BIG DELEGATION OF VISITORS

Immense Crowds Throng Streets
From Early Hour Friday Morning
Awaiting Coming of Noted
Heroes of Verdun.

Terre Haute and the Wabash valley today is paying homage to the "Soldiers of France," heroes of Verdun and the Marne—the world-famed French "Blue Devils," 98 strong, guests of the city from noon until 6 o'clock this evening.

The coming of these fighting men, every one a battle hero and all of them wounded in the most desperate actions of the great war, has aroused an enthusiasm seldom surpassed in this city and surrounding territory.

Early this morning Wabash avenue became a sea of color as the decorations for the day were unfurled. The stars and stripes, intermingled with the tri-color banner of the French, together with the flags of allied nations, presented an inspiring sight.

Incoming interurban cars and trains on the steam railroads were loaded to the guards, country roads were thronged with automobilists, giving promise of one of the largest holiday crowds ever seen in Terre Haute.

Given Great Ovation.

Fully 5,000 people gathered at the traction station at noon to await the coming of the party.

The arrival of the distinguished fighting men was marked by a demonstration seldom seen in Terre Haute. For once the people laid aside all reserve and the line of march of the Blue Devils from the station was lined with cheering thousands, throwing hats wildly in the air.

It was a great demonstration.

The parade to the Red Cross headquarters was led by Marshal John Cleary.

Vincennes Delegation Comes.

The Vincennes delegation, the most pretentious out-of-town contingent here for the day, arrived shortly before noon, more than 100 strong. Mayor James McDowell was in charge of the visitors and they were accompanied by Balue's band, the old First Regiment band. Many prominent French residents of the home of "Alice of Old Vincennes," came to pay homage to their fellow-countrymen upon this auspicious occasion.

The men are under the command of

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four young lieutenants—Albert LeMoal, of the 11th battalion, Chasseurs; Jean Canal, of the 43d regiment, colonial infantry; Roger Cluzeau, of the 4th regiment of Zouaves, and Max Benois, an aviator of the escadrille N3.

Few Speak English.

Except the four officers, but two of the men speak English, so that adulations and queries are not understood by them. They sense that they are being worshiped and are not keen for it. At the state house yesterday there was a bit of informal reception. But it was not the adults that received the attention of the "Blue Devils;" it was the little children they wanted most. They always stooped to greet a child with the ceremonious politeness which belongs to the French peasant equally with the French aristocrat.

Always they said something to the little ones in French. Some that they knew other tots in France like them; others spoke briefly of their own, whom they hoped were safe from the fiendishness of the Hun.

The idol of the men is Lieut. LeMoal. He looks the seasoned fighting man yet he is but 22 years old. At 18 he enlisted in Brittany, his home, when war was first declared; within the year he had the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous bravery, and at 19 he won the Legion of Honor. So he is but a boy, but a youth with the recklessness of veterans who seek the "forlorn hope" and who curl their lips at death.

He is scarred over the left eye, a furrow where a bullet ploughed deep but did not penetrate. He got it at the first battle on the Somme when going over the top, and the German who shot at him was less than ten yards away. With blood smearing his face, LeMoal led his men 600 yards toward the Hun trenches before being hit a second time, the missile breaking his collar bone and coming out through his back. As a result he was in hospitals for a year and a half and came out with his commission.

He doesn't say much. None of the "Blue Devils" does, and the officers least of all. Four branches of the service are represented by the officers. Lieut. Roger Cluzeau is of the Zouaves, the famous tirailleur regiment which was stationed in Africa before the great war. Lieut. Max Benois is of the air service, an aviator with a most creditable record which he never recites. Lieut. Jean Canal, debonair, rather indifferent to all the attention and fuss, is of the French Marines, and that branch of the service is as jealous of its reputation for being first in the fighting as our own marines.

In two weeks the "Blue Devils" are going home. There is that compensation for the tiresome days of being entertained.

"Back to France—to kill more Huns," was the comment of Lieut. Canal.

Men of Hardy Stock.

The traditions of the Alpine Chasseurs date back to the first Napoleon when it was formed from hardy mountaineers, and until replacement was necessary because of losses to its ranks were filled with this class of Frenchmen. They are of hardy stock, inured to tangles, some of them farmers of little fertile plots on plateaus, others keepers of flocks of sheep, goats and the diminutive Alpine cattle. In summer when the tourists come they are guides to mountain climbers, scaling the heights and guarding the adventurous ones from crevasses and other perils of the sport. But they are not talkers and never boastful. To compliments they smile and—that's all.

Most of the men are below the average in height and most of them are young. Here and there a veteran's

head is touched with gray hairs, but not many. None has been permanently disabled as was the case with the Canadian soldiers here during the War Chest drive. They are glad to go back to the trenches from which they came.

Just as the Napoleonic Guards boasted that "The Guards may die but they never surrender," so the Alpine Chasseurs are proud that the Germans have

Greetings, Blue Devils!

Julius Johnson, 1925 South Ninth
Written for The Tribune by Mrs.
street.

(Tune, Marching Thro Georgia.)

Blow the good old bugle boys! The
"Devils" have arrived
To help us with our "Liberty Loan"
and stop the German drives:
The greatest heroes of the war, they
have worked and strived,
In the world's battle for Democracy.

CHORUS.

Buy a "Bond," to help us kill the Huns.
Buy a "Bond" and watch the Germans
run;
And when the boys come marching
home, we'll all join in the fun,
And sing to the praise of Old Glory.

Listen, listen, listen, boys! There's
one devil right there,
That's killed a hundred and fifty
Huns which made the Germans
stare.
We cannot pay enough tribute to these
brave Frenchmen fair,
Soldiers true and brave, we all love
them.

Uncle Sammie's family, all are help-
ing in the fight.
Women, men and children, we all
stand for the right.
Conserve the food, and buy the "Bonds"
we cry with all our might,
Down with "Autocracy" for-ever.

no prisoners from that regiment unless they were so badly wounded they could not fight further. For it is a point of honor with a Chasseur to die fighting. Perhaps that explains how Private Rigault got his war cross. In a bayonet charge at Verdun he was attacked by three Germans. Two he killed and the third he brought in a prisoner. He was twice wounded in the fighting on the Somme and at Verdun.

THOUSANDS WILL GREET BLUE DEVILS

Each Heroes of Verdun and the Marne Coming to Terre Haute Friday Afternoon.

DELEGATIONS EXPECTED FROM MANY NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Business Section of City Will Be Ablaze With Decorations of Tri-Color Mingled With the Stars and Stripes.

The Day's Schedule.

9:00 a. m.—Blue Devils leave Fort Harrison, Indianapolis.
12:00 noon.—Arrive traction station Terre Haute.
12:05 p. m.—Visitors escorted to Red Cross headquarters for an informal reception.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon at Hotel Deming.
2:00 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Deming.
3:00 p. m.—Parade.
3:30 p. m.—Mass meeting at Normal school.
4:30 p. m.—Leave Normal school for Fort Harrison Country club.
The parade will form on Cherry street at Ninth street, move west on Wabash avenue to Third street, then counter-march in Wabash to Fifth street, thence to Normal school.
On arrival at noon the Blue Devils will be conveyed in automobiles from the traction station to Red Cross headquarters. The route being Wabash avenue to Sixth street, south, to Fifth and to headquarters.

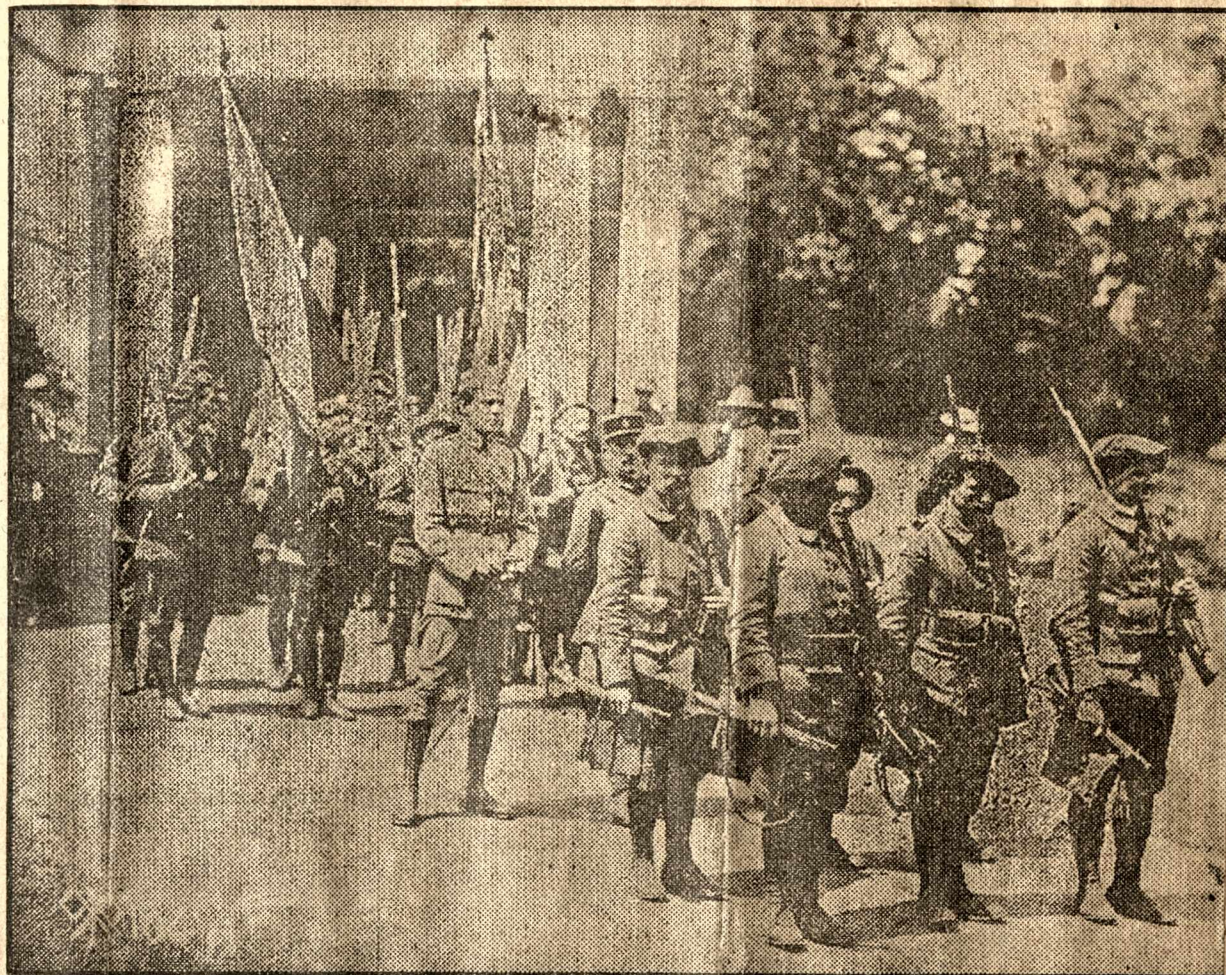
From the east and west, and up and down the Wabash river from Lafayette to Vincennes, people will flock to Terre Haute Friday to see the company of 105 of the famous "Blue Devils" of France, the Chasseurs-a-Pied, who gained their nicknames from the enemy.

These men, who are touring the United States for the benefit of the Red Cross, and incidentally for some relaxation for themselves, will be here from noon until 6 o'clock in the evening as guests of the Vigo County War Fund association, and the largest opportunity possible will be afforded the public to see them.

Indications are that one of the largest crowds this city ever has known will be here to do honor to these men and to lend an impetus to the war fund. Word has been received that people are coming in from every city within a radius of fifty miles of Terre Haute. Farmers are preparing to lay aside their planting for a day, factories will work short handed, and stores will be minus a large part of their working force. In addition, of course, the whole city of Terre Haute will turn out.

Wabash avenue and the contiguous streets, will be ablaze with the national colors of the United States, France, and the other nations which are associated with them in the war. A score of great flags has been received from the war and navy departments, which will be flung to the breezes across Wabash avenue and the various places where special exercises have been arranged. Great quantities of colors

Great Crowds Will Be In Terre Haute Friday to Greet the Blue Devils, the Historic Warriors of France



HOW THE BLUE DEVILS WILL APPEAR IN PARADE HERE TOMORROW.

have been received from distributing points, and many merchants have made French flags, hundred and hundreds of them, which will greet the visitors as soon as they arrive in the city.

Shortly before noon a delegation of between 150 and 200 citizens of Vincennes, headed by Mayor McDowell, and accompanied by a band, will arrive, and will join the Terre Haute committee in the entertainment of the guests. In the party will be Benoit Fritsch, an eminent historian of Vincennes, who will address the French soldiers in their native tongue at a quiet dinner which will conclude the afternoon's entertainment at the Fort Harrison Country club. This function will be in charge of the Fort Harrison and Terre Haute Country clubs, and although the affair is not private or confined to club members, the soldiers will be given as much privacy as possible, by admitting to the dining room with them only a small committee of French speaking people.

Herman Hulman, president of the War Fund association, went to Indianapolis today to make the arrangements for transporting the men here from Fort Harrison. He will accompany them both coming and returning. These trips will be made in special interurban cars, which will be gaily decorated for the occasion.

Reception At Red Cross Rooms.

Upon arrival here, the French heroes, every one of whom has been wounded and decorated—many for vallant deeds at Verdun and the Marne—will be placed in motor cars and taken, preceded by a band and the re-

ception committee, to the Red Cross headquarters, where a call of courtesy will be made, a short reception held, and an address delivered by Mayor Hunter.

Then the party will proceed to the Hotel Deming, where a luncheon will

be served and an address in French delivered by Prof. Wann, of the State Normal. There will follow a short reception for people of French nationality who will present themselves at the south door of the main dining room, where Prof. Fourot, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, who is in charge of the French part of the entertainment, will be stationed to pass upon the nationality of each person who enters.

After this reception there will be a parade which will move promptly at 3 o'clock from Ninth and Wabash west to Third, back on Wabash to Fifth, thence north to Cherry, and east to the north entrance to the State Normal.

In front of the main entrance to the Normal a great platform has been erected, on which exercises lasting a little less than an hour will be held. President Parsons will be in charge of these exercises, and John T. Beasley will make a short address for the War Fund association. One of the visiting Frenchmen, who speaks English, will also speak, as will J. J. Pettijohn, of the federal committee on public information, who is accompanying the men.

At 4:30 o'clock the soldiers will be taken to the Fort Harrison club in cars driven by members of the women's motor corps, each car carrying, in the seat with the driver, a Red Cross nurse in uniform.

A Military Parade.

The parade will be of a military character, and the only uninformed people in it will be members of French societies and delegations. Guards at the various places where exercises will be held will be in charge of Wayne Bigwood, captain of the Liberty guards.

Who They Are.

The appearance of these soldiers is quite up to their name—Blue Devils. Poilus, too. Poilu, in French, means "the hairy one." They are nearly all heavily mustached fellows, somewhat shaggy headed, and with a devil-may-care swagger visible a hundred yards off.

They wear dark blue uniforms, black "berets" (a sort of Tam o' Shanter cap) and black spiral puttees. On the rolling collars of their coats and on the front of their slouchy berets they bear the insignia of their army service—a "carlion or twisted horn, of gold.

On their left sleeves they wear chevrons of orange, the first meaning a year in service, and each succeeding one six months. Most of them had five or six of these. On their right arm they bear narrower chevrons, one for each wound.

Lieut. Albert Le Moal, 23 years old, in company of the party, have been wounded six times and wears, besides his six stripes, all the decorations his country can bestow. In addition he wears the military cross of the British. He has been half blinded in battle, and once when all the officers of his company were killed or wounded he took command of the men and led them to victory. His war cross carries three palms, indicating that he has been cited three times for bravery. He wears the medal of the Legion of Honor.

Lieut. Albert Le Moal, 23, has been wounded five times and also has been decorated with the war cross and the medal of the Legion of Honor. He is what the Americans term a great "kicker." He always has a merry quip and a smile, always a smile for everybody—including the pretty girl.

Lieut. Cinza, 29, has been wounded once only, but he also wears the coveted Legion of Honor medal.

Lieut. Jean Canal spent six years in London and speaks with a British accent. He has served three and a half years and was twice wounded.

Sub-Lieut. Pizelle comes from near Paris. Pizelle, who is 24 years old, has been wounded twice. He and Canal wear the medal of the Legion of Honor.

The "Blue Devils" range in age from mere youths to men of 50 years. Sergt. Andre Barasin, 25, has been wounded once. Andre Van Nove, 26, three times; Corporal Henri Regnier, 26, once; Theodore Farnierr, 54, twice; Sergt. Gordon Yvrad, 27, once; Desire De la Cour, 31, twice.

George Carpeaux, 23, has been wounded once; Leon Chalambertin, 27, once; Albert de France, 26, four times; Adjt. Rigault, 25, twice; Adrien Lavauchy, 25, twice; Louis Richelet, 26, twice; Francois Ribeyre, 50, twice; Adjt. Rene Thibault, 26, twice; Maxim Bruchot, 23, four times; Jules Bidoux, 20, once; Corp. Victor Fontaine, 24, once; Victor Georges, 22, twice, and Corp. Justin l'Hote, 24, three times.

One of the most interesting members of the party of poilus is Francois Ribeyre, of Carriere-sur-Sein, a suburb of Paris, who fought side by side in the Laurentian sector with one of the men of the "Old Sixty-ninth, of New York. Francois won two citations at the Somme and Lorraine, and two wounds also fell to his portion.

Every man of the 105 represents a different regiment and all for the most part were unacquainted with each other when the trip started, though each had been occupied in the common task of "holding the lines" against the German. One of the regiments represented had 1,800 men when it went into the war. Now only three of that original roster remain.

Explore the

Heights of the enthusiasm
Here—What They Are.

When Terre Haute entertains the "Blue Devils" of France on the afternoon of May 31 it will have as its guests the entire party of distinguished visitors and not a mere detachment of that party. There are approximately 100 of the visitors and they will travel from Fort Benjamin Harrison to this city in special interurban cars and an extra baggage car to take care of their accoutrements, such as rifles, knapsacks, etc.

The city is to be decorated for this event as it never was decorated before, if the plans of Milton E. Herz, the chairman of the decorating committee are carried out. The Frenchmen are coming here because of the early French history of this territory and as they are official representatives of the French government they will be accorded every courtesy it is possible for the city to extend to them.

Within a few days the program for the visit will have been completed and it will include every minute of their six hours stay here without fatiguing them unnecessarily. The committee on public information at Washington, which has charge of the trip, has asked that the men be not required to march more than two miles and it is probable that the line of march will not be that long.

There will be a parade preceeding the ceremonies in front of the Normal school, but it will not be over six or seven blocks long and will be of a military character.

FRENCH VISITORS PAY TRIBUTE TO HONORED DEAD

Blue Devils Tenderly Laid Flowers on Graves of Soldiers at Crown Hill Cemetery.

Veterans of three wars—the civil, Spanish and the present conflict for democracy—united with school children and Sons of Veterans at Crown Hill cemetery yesterday afternoon in observance of the primary purpose for which the day is honored—that of properly decorating the graves of the nation's heroes.

The battle-scarred Frenchmen, whom the Hun called the Blue Devils, had the honor of being the first from any other nation to take active part in Memorial day exercises in Indianapolis. Tenderly they laid flowers on the graves of Americans. French women and children "over there" have performed the same duty at the graves of men who have fallen fighting under the Stars and Stripes in the present war.

The veterans of '61 stood back yesterday while the Sons of Veterans placed the branches of evergreen over the mounds. The strewing of flowers had in previous years been done by the descendants of veterans, usually little girls. It was the intention to follow this custom yesterday, but the presence of the Blue Devils and receipt of news that graves of Americans in France were being cared for by the women of France, gave Albert J. Ball, master of ceremonies, a new idea.

The plan was interpreted to the visitors by those among them who understood English and they sprang to the task with alacrity. Each of the blue-clad veterans, accompanied by a girl carrying a basket of flowers, was assigned to a certain number of graves. Stooping over each, they laid the stems against the stone as tenderly as though the departed ones were of their own kin or blood.

At the opening of the ceremonies Jacob J. Traub gave the assembly bugle

call and was answered by the Boy Scout buglers. The invocation was offered by the Rev. Alfred Brown Whitney. The United Spanish War Veterans had charge of firing the salute over the graves of veterans. Before the decorating of the graves a group of school children under the direction of E. B. Birge, sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." The Frenchmen stood at attention.

An impressive ceremony was held at the Capitol avenue bridge. A miniature replica of the Monitor was drawn through Fall creek from the Illinois street bridge to Capitol avenue. Here a group of pretty girls showered it with flowers and for a time the waters of the creek were filled with them. The Monitor carried the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the navy. The ceremony was witnessed by hundreds who lined the banks of the creek. The service was under the direction of the Sons of Veterans and auxiliaries. Mrs. Claudia K. Erther represented the Women's Relief Corps.

MORE THAN 100 IN DELEGATION FROM VINCENNES

James D. McDowell, mayor of Vincennes, wrote Mayor Hunter Tuesday that more than one hundred Vincennes folk, together with a band of 22 pieces, will be in Terre Haute at noon Friday to welcome the Blue Devils.

The party, which may be augmented before the time comes, will leave Vincennes at 10:15 a. m. and will arrive here shortly before noon.

Blau's band of Vincennes will furnish the music.

Here Are the Blue Devils of France Who Will Be the Guests of Terre Haute People On May 31st.



DEVILS OF FRANCE GROUPED ON STEPS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

TERRE HAUTE EXTENDS BLUE DEVILS WELCOME

FRENCH DESCENDANTS OF VINCENNES DISTRICT GATHER.

SPEECHES DAY'S FEATURE

(Special to The Indianapolis News)
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 31.—Thousands of persons from Vigo and surrounding counties gave welcome this afternoon to ninety-eight of the famous Blue Devils of France, who have won great honor in their fighting against the Germans. The demonstration was regarded as the most enthusiastic and impressive of any in the history of the county. The visiting soldiers came here from Indianapolis, where they were guests yesterday.

Many French families from this part of the state arrived in the city early in the day. The delegation from Vincennes was the largest. Although, it is said, the Blue Devils have been handicapped in a conversational way by their American tour, today proved talkfest for each one.

The ruddy Frenchmen arrived at noon under an escort of 200 business the Rose Polytechnic institute infantry battalion and other organizations were taken in automobiles to the Cross headquarters. There they welcomed again by graduate

nurses in uniforms. The French soldiers responded with cheers.

Luncheon at Hotel.

Luncheon was had at the Hotel Deming and a reception was given to Hoosier French folk and descendants. The following made talks in French:

Professor Albert A. Faurot, chairman of the French reception committee; Professor H. V. Wann, Professor James Wickersham, Miss Rose Cox, Miss Isabel Oakey, Professor C. W. Holler, Miss Emy Martin, Miss Henriette Hulin, Mrs. Emelie Burke, the Rev. James Gregoire, the Rev. Fred Burget, Andrew Minella, C. C. Steinmetz, Mrs. Alex. Craig, Mrs. Charles Talmadge, Mrs. A. A. Hooton, Miss Anna Sankey, Mrs. E. H. Bindley, Dr. L. J. Wilien and Benoit Fritsch, historian of Vincennes.

An open air meeting was held shortly after a parade at 3 o'clock in front of the Indiana State Normal school, where a temporary platform had been erected. John T. Beasley, of Terre Haute, J. J. Pettijohn, of the committee on public information, and one of the visiting Frenchmen, made addresses.

To Ft. Harrison Club.

The Frenchmen then were taken to Ft. Harrison Country Club by members of the women's motor corps. The reception there was presided over by A. J. Steen, Mr. Fritsch, of Vincennes, made a brief talk.

Herman Hulman, chairman of the Vigo County National War Fund Association, which conducted the general entertainment. Professor H. V. Wann, the Rev. Father Burget and others went to Indianapolis in the morning and accompanied the Frenchmen to this city. They were accompanied here by Major T. C. Stunkard, of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, formerly of Terre Haute. The streets and buildings were decorated with French bunting and flags.

Rose Poly Men to Drill For Sword

May 4-1918
A prize drill for Companies A and B of the Rose Poly battalion will be held at Rose Poly the first week in June. The exact date will be announced later.

The winning company will receive a prize sword. Individual prizes also will be given.

In addition there will be an exhibition of the battalion in extended order, sham battle, field exercises, grenade throwing, wall scaling and relay races with contestants weighted down with full traveling equipment. Prizes will be awarded in each of these.

Company A is composed of upper classmen and Company B of freshmen. Last year the upper classmen, then freshmen, won the prize drill from their seniors. This year, however, the freshmen have stuck so steadily to work that there is little to choose between the two companies.

Mistakes on the part of privates will be counted against their respective companies. Mistakes of non-commissioned officers will, of course, count more.

Rose Battalion To Guard French Blue Devils Here

The Rose Poly battalion, Terre Haute's best drilled military unit, has been selected to act as guard of honor for the French Blue Devils on May 31.

All other military organizations, including the Liberty Guards, State Normal battalion, state militia and national guards will take part in the parade, but the Rose Poly battalion, 120 strong, has been selected because of its extensive military experience to keep crowds away from the Frenchmen and to stand guard at the depot, Hotel Deming and Country club.

All members of the battalion will report for duty shortly before 11 a. m., and will be on duty until about 6 p. m.

MORE ABOUT BLUE DEVILS.

They Will Bring Interesting Display of War Trophies.

When the Blue Devils arrive Friday they will be in charge of Corporal Leonard Ormerod, a Frenchman, who has seen service in both the armies of France and the U. S. A.

When he comes to Terre Haute, according to advices received by Herman Hulman, Corporal Ormerod will have with him his steel helmet. Also his complete trench equipment, which will include two of the latest types of gas mask, one English and the other French. He will tell of his actual experiences with these life-saving devices under fire, and how the masks may be adjusted in the surprisingly short space of five seconds. Corporal Ormerod will also relate some heretofore untold anecdotes of General Pershing, and describe vividly several aerial encounters he has witnessed between United States and German airplanes.

Corporal Ormerod will introduce to the audience Private Vignat, one of the heroes particularly noted for bravery and exploits. He is a boyish chap, and carries with him a doll which a little girl gave him in this country for a mascot, or in French, "porte bonheur." This the fighter is taking back home to his own little girl in France.

BUGLER WITH BLUE DEVILS



CORPORAL GEORGE LECOQ, BUGLER.

The corporal was about the most interesting figure in the group of Blue Devils. Leaning from the window of a Pullman coach, he kept up a steady chatter in French Thursday while awaiting the order to detrain. He is thirty-four years old, but has the appearance of a man of at least forty-five years. He spent four years in Africa, has been wounded three times and wears the Croix de Guerre and the medals of Morocco and Tunis.

MEETS AN OLD FRIEND WITH "BLUE DEVILS"

West Terre Haute Woman Delighted to Greet Former Neighbor In France.

6-1-1918

Mrs. August Bissieux, of S. Fifth street, was greatly delighted to find among the Blue Devils Friday Monsieur Frank Frank, from her native town of Bethune, forty miles from the city of Paris. Mrs. Bissieux left France twenty-three years ago, when M. Frank was a small boy, but she recognized him instantly from his likeness to an older brother, and M. Frank said that he had heard his brother and parents speak of her often, and while he was quite a small boy when she left for America, yet he remembered her quite well.

M. Frank told Mrs. Bissieux that Terre Haute and its people would be remembered forever, as here they had been shown such kindness and attention. In fact, Terre Haute exceeded any other city they have visited in the U. S. in its warm welcome to the French fighters. M. Frank has lost three fingers and bears many other battle scars, but said he was ready to go back and fight. He is the son of a very wealthy family, but both of his parents have died since the war begun.

Blue Devils Draw Greatest Crowds At State Normal

The visit of the Blue Devils to Terre Haute was concluded by a short luncheon at the Country club, after which the Alpiners entrained for the east.

The open air meeting of the State Normal brought out the largest crowd ever assembled in one place. John T. Beasley and Prof. Michelson of the Alliance Francaise of Indianapolis spoke at this meeting, while the band played the Marseilles, the Star Spangled Banner and the Frenchmen sang one of their songs.

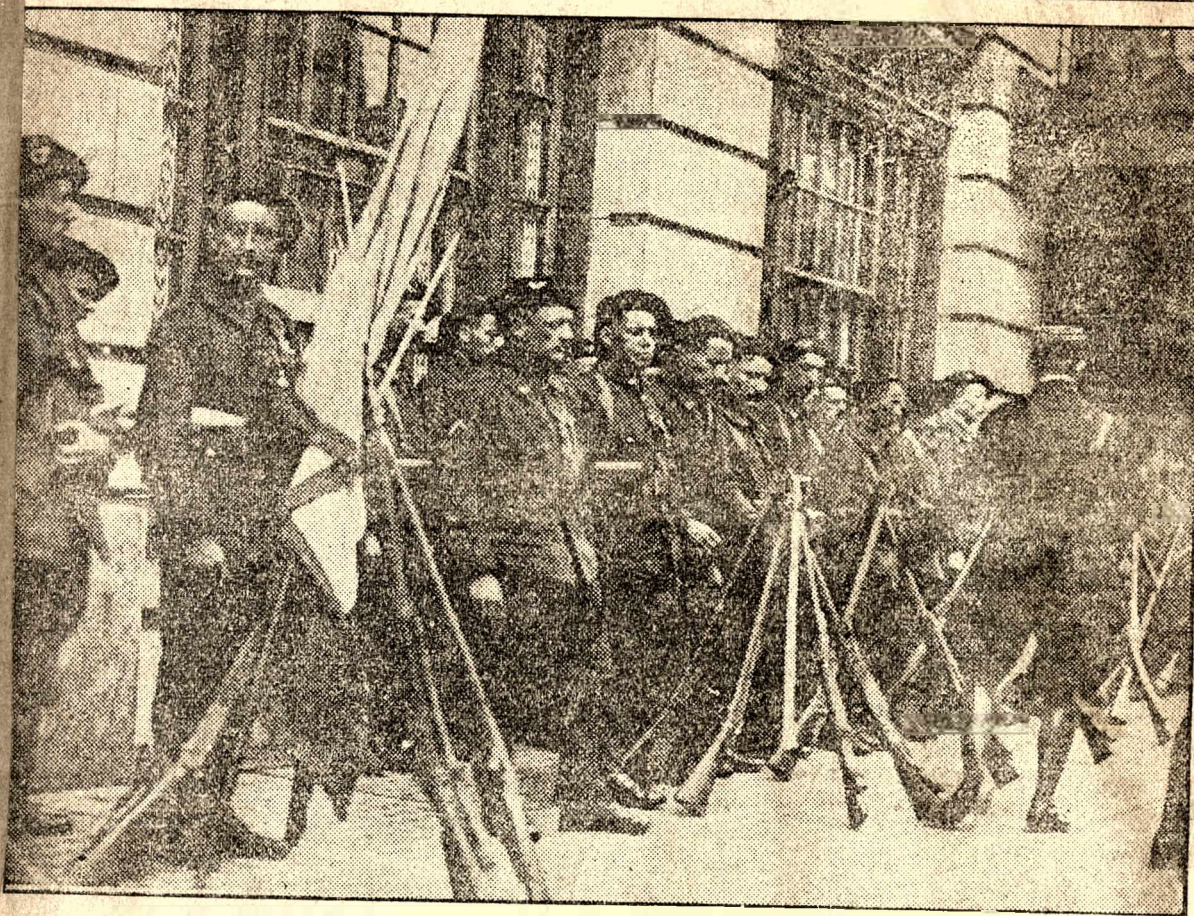
Herman Hulman was presented with a bouquet of flowers and the French heroes also, with the respects of the French club of West Terre Haute. Prof. A. A. Faurot was given a bouquet for his work on the reception committee.

A message from De Billy of the French high commission and a telegram from Everett Sanders were read.

June 1 1918

T. H. Post

STACKING ARMS IN FRONT OF HOTEL SEVERIN



The Blue Devils are shown here stacking their arms in front of the Hotel Severin as they prepared to enter for breakfast Thursday. The fighters were greeted at the hotel by Mayor Jewett, officials of the state council of defense and representatives of the Alliance Francais of Indianapolis.

FRENCH PEOPLE TURN OUT FOR COUNTRYMEN

Hundreds Greet "Blue Devils" As Old Friends and Neighbors of Former Years.

June 1 '18

An unexpected feature of the "Blue Devils" demonstration in Terre Haute Friday, appreciated alike by the famous guests of the day, the committee on arrangements and the thousands lining the streets for the parade, was the appearance of an immense delegation of French people from this city and surrounding towns.

The French anxious to honor their distinguished fellow countrymen, assembled in West Terre Haute at noon and headed by a band and uniformed escort, they came unannounced to join in the demonstration. Men, women and children, 300 from West Terre Haute, 75 from Bicknell, 100 from Linton and large numbers from Brazil and other points, they joined with the 200 or more from Vincennes in an ovation to the heroes of Verdun and the Marne.

The program of the day, one of the biggest in the history of Terre Haute, was carried out without a hitch from the arrival of the "Blue Devils" at noon until their departure shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening. The visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with their reception here and especially were they delighted with the turn out of French people to greet them. They contrasted their visit here with their experiences at Indianapolis, much to the credit of Terre Haute.

Many little human interest incidents transpired at the Hotel Deming and other places where the visitors met their own people for a few minutes' conversation and greeting. In more than one instance Terre Haute people found among the "Blue Devils" old acquaintances or friends of relatives left behind in France.

BLUE DEVIL KNEW HER FROM HER PICTURE IN A LOCKET

Terre Haute Woman Has Unusual Experience During Visit of Frenchmen Here.

Perhaps the most interesting echo—the most interesting personal event—of the recent Blue Devils' visit to Terre Haute comes from Mrs. E. W. Dailey, wife of one of Terre Haute's recruiting officers. Mrs. Dailey, a charming little woman in whose veins flows the blood of her French father and her Indian mother, was with the gay, brave men of France practically all the time she was in the city. She rode beside one of the heroes in the parade and here is a part of the conversation which took place after he had scanned her face carefully and had chatted with her in French:

"Did you ever give a French soldier a locket with your picture in it when he was leaving the United States for France?"

"Yes, I gave a man who was then my sweetheart, a locket with my picture in it at the outbreak of the war—when

he left New York for France. Why?"
"I knew it," said the 'Blue Devil.'
"I've seen that picture and that man is my cousin."

With the exception of one man, Mrs. Dailey conversed with all of the visiting sons of France. She learned much of interest and the soldiers were so well pleased with her that they have sent her several post cards since leaving Terre Haute.

Mrs. Dailey's life of romance has had many queer turns. After the French lover comes the story of another one—one to whom she was engaged. And this one lost his life on the Titanic.

WELCOME BLUE DEVILS.

Terre Haute is honored today by a visit from the Blue Devils, the historic command of French soldiers whose deeds and exploits on the battlefield are now known to the whole world.

Every American loves every defender of freedom, liberty and world democracy, so our guests can know that our affections are deeper than the outward show.

The debt of this nation to these men and to the courageous British and other French forces which held the Hun in the valley of Verdun and on the bank of the placid Marne is beyond calculation. We know, however, that it would have been a changed and altered world with the fate and future of France and England in the balance, and probably with this nation even now looking for peace terms and gratuitous consideration from the Hun hordes of Berlin.

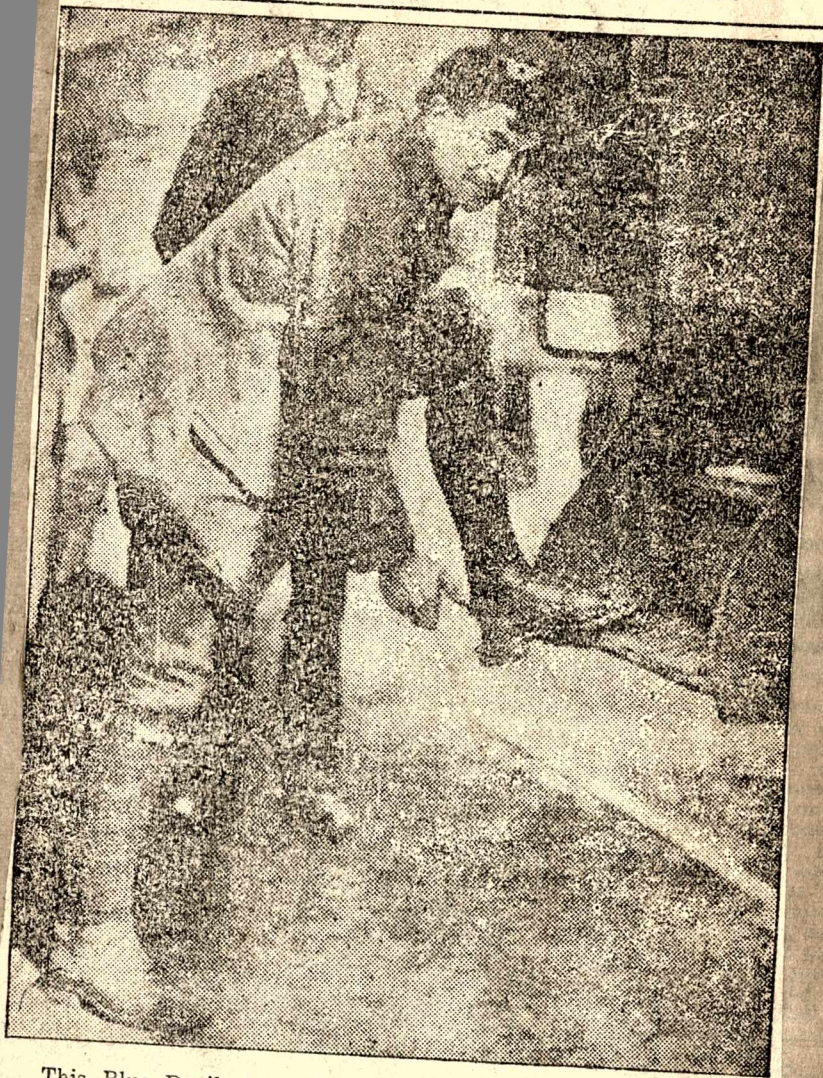
Good old Blue Devils! The city's yours.

*Souvenir Sent to the Blue Devils to Commemorate Visit of Brave French
Fighters to Terre Haute Shows Crowds Which Greeted Them at State Normal*



SCENE AT THE INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WHEN PRESIDENT W. W. PARSONS WAS WELCOMING THE BLUS DEVILS OF FRANCE TO
THAT INS TITUTION.

"DOLLING UP" FOR THE DAY



This Blue Devil was subjected to much "kidding" in French from his companions as he climbed from his car and began polishing his shoes. He tried in vain to find an Indianapolis young woman who could speak French and contented himself with talking to the girls near the car in a language they could not understand.

CITY HANGS OUT ALL ITS COLORS FOR 'BLUE DEVILS'

Wabash Valley Awaits Arrival of
Heroes of France, Who Are to
Be Guests During Day of War
Fund Association.

VINCENNES WILL SEND OFFICIAL DELEGATION

Terre Haute is ablaze with the colors of a half dozen nations this morning in anticipation of the visit here this afternoon of the company of more than 100 of the "Blue Devils" of

France who will be guests for six hours of the Vigo County War Fund Association.

From the windows of business houses as well as thousands of homes throughout the city, flags were flung to the breeze and along Wabash avenue the private decorations were supplemented by flags loaned to the war fund by the army and navy departments. "Old Glory," of course predominated, but the colors of nations allied with the United States in the war were also displayed, the tri-color of France, of course, being the most in evidence. British, Belgian, Italian and Japanese emblems were displayed, City in Patriotic Attire.

The city never has dressed itself in patriotic attire as it has for this occasion. Merchants have exerted themselves to the utmost to make their displays appropriate to the interest which has been manifested everywhere in these soldiers who have seen active service many of them at least, since the start of the war. Along with the flags there has been used thousands of yards of bunting—all that could be procured, in fact—and it is evident that the visitors will be received with a degree of hospitality as marked as at any place they have visited.

The liberality of the decorations, however, is indicative of the interest that has been aroused in the visit. There is every indication that there will be in Terre Haute today the largest crowd that ever has been seen here.

Vincennes, the seat of the earliest French settlers in this territory, is sending a delegation of between 150 and 200 people, accompanied by a band and several Vincennes citizens will have places on the reception and French committees.

Many Cities to be Represented.

Other cities and towns as well as the rural districts are sending their

quotas, however. Word received yesterday was to the effect that the transportation facilities to and from this city will be taxed to their utmost to take care of the people who wish to see the "Blue Devils" and participate in the ceremonies in their honor.

The war fund association, which is entertaining the men, has caused to be erected in every block in Wabash avenue booths from which memberships in the organization will be offered to every one who has not yet subscribed. A capable corps of women will be in charge of these booths and every person who does not wear the war fund button will be solicited to join the organization which is financing the humanitarian war agencies which are authorized by the government.

Mrs. Samuel E. Gray has been commissioned to see that all booths are plentifully supplied with all necessary documents. The following women will be in charge, prepared to take pledges from all who have not yet subscribed to the fund:

Southwest corner Fifth and Wabash, Mrs. George Broadhurst.

Northeast corner Fifth and Wabash, Mrs. P. O. Colliver.

Southwest corner Sixth and Wabash, Mrs. O. E. Mogle.

Northeast corner Sixth and Wabash, Mrs. Ed Lammers.

Sixth and One-half and Wabash, south side, Mrs. Ernest Wittenburg; north side, Mrs. S. C. Norcross.

Northwest corner Seventh and Wabash, Mrs. Clint Adamson.

Southwest corner Seventh and Wabash, Mrs. Harry Schloss.

Northeast corner Seventh and Wabash, Mrs. Roy Tuller.

Southeast corner Seventh and Wabash, Mrs. Adolph Neukom, Mrs. Catherine Streeter.

Hotel Dering, Miss Josephine Douglas.

Southeast corner Sixth and Mulberry, (not filled.)

Each woman in charge will have as lieutenants a number of girls, attractively costumed in the National Colors.

Cars to Be Decorated.

Herman Hulman, chairman of the war fund executive committee, went to Indianapolis yesterday afternoon accompanied by E. M. Walker, general manager of the T. H. I & E. traction lines, and several other members of the local committee, to decorate the three special cars on which the men will travel here, and to accompany them on the trip. He will be accompanied on the journey here by Maj. T. C. Stunkard of Fort Benjamin Harrison, who will bring several members of his staff with him.

The special cars are scheduled to leave Fort Benjamin Harrison at 9 o'clock and arrive here at noon promptly. From that time until the men are brought to their cars from the Fort Harrison Country Club, where they are to have dinner as the guests of the Fort Harrison and Terre Haute

country clubs, they will be kept as busy as bees.

Turn P.

Every Minute Occupied.

The program provides for some function for every minute of their stay here and has been arranged with a view of having as many people see them and participate in their entertainment as is compatible with the requests of the federal committee on public information that their weakened condition due to their wounds be taken into consideration.

It was to give them a quiet hour in the country, as requested by the Washington authorities, that the dinner at the country club was arranged and efforts will be made to have their hour's stay there as quiet as possible.

Prof. A. A. Faurot, chairman of the French reception committee, yesterday called a special meeting of his committee at Hotel Deming at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Faurot is anxious that all members be in attendance for consultation on final details of the program.

Special arrangements have been made to entertain the "Blue Devils" at luncheon at 1:15 o'clock today in the Main dining room, Hotel Deming. A short program will be given. Prof. A. A. Faurot of the Rose Institute, chairman of the entertainment committee, has arranged that as the guests march up to the ball room at 2 o'clock by way of the back stairs, citizens and friends who can speak French and who have been admitted by application will take their places in the ball room for the program.

These people are invited and will present themselves at the north entrance of the hotel and will be admitted in this way. The address of welcome for the soldiers will be given by Prof. H. V. Wann of the Indiana State Normal School, following which will be the distribution of the copies of the Marseillaise. The soldiers and the visitors will join in singing the National Anthem of France. Mademoiselle Hulin of St. Mary-of-the-Woods will give a short talk on St. Mary School. An informal reception will be held at the close of the regular exercises on the program for the afternoon.

Mrs. Ray Greene Jenckes, captain of the motor unit, announced that all women who are to drive cars for the trip of the "Blue Devils" to the Fort Harrison Country Club would meet at her home, 625 South Sixth street, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Program of Exercises.

The visitors will be driven from the Fort Harrison Club and placed on their cars to return to Fort Benjamin Harrison at 6 o'clock. The complete program for the exercises follows:

- 5:00 a. m.—Blue Devils leave Fort Harrison, Indianapolis.
- 12:00 Noon—Arrive Terre Haute, Ninth street and Wabash avenue.
- 12:05 p. m.—Police escort, reception committee, band and Blue Devils form in Wabash avenue and march west to Sixth street, south to Ohio street, east to the Red Cross headquarters.
- 12:15 p. m.—Address of welcome by Mayor Charles R. Hunter, introduced by Mrs. L. J. Cox, vice president of local Red Cross; response by Blue Devil, followed by informal reception.
- 12:45 p. m.—Leave Red Cross headquarters.
- 1:00 p. m.—Arrive Hotel Deming.
- 1:15 p. m.—Luncheon at Hotel Deming.
- 2:00 p. m.—Reception at Hotel Deming.
- 2:30 p. m.—Leave Hotel Deming.
- 3:00 p. m.—Parade leave traction station.
- 3:30 p. m.—Parade arrives State Normal School.
- 4:30 p. m.—Leave State Normal School for Fort Harrison Country Club.

Formation of Parade.

- No automobiles will be permitted in the parade.
- Police escort.
- Reception committee band.
- Blue Devils of France.
- French delegations on foot.
- British recruiting officials.
- United States army recruiting officials.
- United States navy recruiting officials.
- United States marine corps recruiting officials.
- Terre Haute regiment, Lieut. C. T. Jewett, commanding.
- F Battery, United States Artillery.
- H Company, I. N. G.
- Liberty Guards.
- A Company, Rose Polytechnic Battalion.
- B Company, Rose Polytechnic Battalion.
- A Company, State Normal Battalion.
- B Company, State Normal Battalion.
- Boy Scouts.

Line of March.

Parade will form on Cherry street, right resting on Ninth. Will leave Ninth and Cherry streets at 3:00 p. m. and move south on Ninth to Wabash avenue, west on Wabash avenue to Third street, counter-march in Wabash avenue to Fifth street, north on Fifth street to Eagle street, thence east on Eagle street to north entrance of State Normal School.

Cherry street will be cleared of all vehicles between Sixth and Ninth streets from 2 to 3 o'clock.

All streets on line of march to be cleared of all vehicles during the time of the parade. Eagle street between Sixth and Seventh streets will be cleared of vehicles from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m.

Ohio street will be clear of all vehicles between Sixth and Seventh street from noon until 1 o'clock p. m.

The drive to the Fort Harrison Country Club will be along the following streets, lead by and under the auspices of the Women's Motor Corps, Mrs. R. G. Jenckes, captain: Automobiles will form on Eagle street between Sixth and Seventh, facing west. Drive west to Sixth, thence north to Chestnut, east to Seventh, north to Spruce, east to Ninth, north to Collett avenue, west to Seventh, north to Fort Harrison Country Club.

Postmaster John J. Cleary will be grand marshal of the parade.

Mrs. L. J. Cox will preside at the exercises at Red Cross headquarters, Prof. A. A. Faurot at Hotel Deming, Dr. W. W. Parsons at the State Normal and A. J. Steen at Fort Harrison Country Club.

BATTERY CALLED FOR PARADE.

F Battery, Second Indiana Field Artillery will assemble at the armory in time to leave at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to take part in the parade tendered the "Blue Devils." This means that all men must be ready to fall in the line and leave the armory at that hour according to an order given the men during the Memorial day parade by Capt. James E. Thomas.

There was a report current in the streets yesterday that the regiment had been designated for service but officers of the local battery were unable to verify this rumor. It is not at all unlikely, however, that this will be the last local appearance in a public parade of the battery. It made such a favorable impression on the Governor during the patriotic demonstration last Sunday when the battery was marched in review before the chief executive of the state and his staff that it is known that he is using every effort to have the men called into service fully aware of their high state of efficiency owing to their six months training at the armory.

With the Brazil unit, that is being perfected in the infantry and artillery maneuvers under the instruction of

Lieut. Jay Carpenter, they made a natty appearance and those close to the Governor are of the opinion that in his estimation about all the men need to make them soldiers is the uniforms and equipments. They have reached a higher degree of efficiency at this time than had the First Indiana when it was sent to France.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918.

MAYOR PROCLAIMS "BLUE DEVILS" DAY

Asks Every House to Hang Out Flag and for Stores to Close During the Parade.

Mayor Charles R. Hunter said Tuesday that he will have enormous crowds here Friday to greet the Blue Devils of France and he would like to have every house hang out a flag.

He asked that all stores close during the hour of the parade. His proclamation for Friday is as follows:

A PROCLAMATION FOR "BLUE DEVILS" DAY.

Friday, May 31st, we will have with us heroes—real heroes, whom we may well worship, and upon whom we must heap all the love, the honor and the blessings we have in our hearts.

Terre Haute must do herself proud—never before has she been so honored, and let us not for one minute lose sight of this great occasion. The larger cities of the east which have been so favored have been delighted and thrilled with the presence in their midst of the heroes of Verdun, who, on account of their fearlessness in battle have been styled by the enemy the "Blue Devils."

All these men have suffered greatly, are bleeding and worn; still suffering from the effects of wounds received and hardships endured in the two years of hard action in the trenches. We must make them forget for a time the belching cannon, the bursting shells, and the fierce red glare of the rocket; the moans and groans of the injured, the death agony and plaintive appeals of dying comrades.

The "Blue Devils" with their helmets of steel, their glittering swords and bayonets, will present a very spectacular appearance. Let us make this a gala-day. I trust that every home in the city, however plain and humble, will lend a flag to the breeze on this occasion. We will entwine with the stars and stripes of the U. S. A., the tri-color flag of our sister republic—liberty-loving France.

Large delegations from different cities will be here. A great and enthusiastic delegation from Vincennes, including the mayor, will be with us. The French people of Vincennes are expected in a body to assist us in the demonstration and make the welcome all the more hearty.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Hulman, president of the Vigo County War Fund association, for his instrumental-ity in having the "Blue Devils" with us. This local organization has done wonders to assist the cause in various ways, and we must show our appreciation of Mr. Hulman's untainted liberality of time and money—his consecration and devotion to this great struggle, by subscribing generously to the Vigo county war fund. If you are not a subscriber to this fund—shame on you. If you are a member and not paying in accordance with your means—all the more shame. Every man, woman and child in Vigo county will have an opportunity to take out a membership, or to increase their membership on this occasion, as booths will be stationed at the Hotel Deming, Terre Haute house, at the intersections of down-town streets, and in front of the different stores and business houses, for the purpose of waiting on you. Please do not forget your duty to your country, to our boys over there, we know not where, and the mothers and loved ones they have left behind, and to the heroes of the day. I urgently appeal to every person to join the Vigo County War Fund association.

I earnestly request that all business houses close their doors at least during the hour of the parade in order to give everyone an opportunity to see our distinguished guests—the heroes of Verdun.

CHARLES R. HUNTER, Mayor.

Blue Devil With His

"Blue Devils" Ask Souvenir Durable From Terre Haute

Mayor Hunter received the following letter from an officer of the Alpine Chasseur, or the "Blue Devils," who visited the city last Friday.

"To the Mayor of Terre Haute, Ind.

"Dear Sir:

"Wishing a souvenir durable of the visit of the Alpine Chasseurs at Terre Haute, I have the honor of asking the Honorable Mayor if he would be kind enough, if possible, to get me a few proofs of the photos taken during the ceremony at the Red Cross headquarters as the party is photographed with the ladies. I think the photographer was from the press. I would like to have also about a dozen postal card views from the city and you should let me know the cost of all and I will be very happy to remit the amount at once.

"I respectfully thank you in advance. You will find the address on the bottom left corner.

(Signed) "THEO FARNIER.

"Theo Franier,
"Chasseur Alpine
"Mission Militaire Francaise."

The letter was written in French and the mayor took it to Samuel Dreyfus, manager of the Princess Theater, who translated it. Mr. Dreyfus says that he has translated letters written by the "Blue Devils" to several young women of Terre Haute. In one letter the soldier thanks the girl for her address given him "during the promenade" in Terre Haute. The Frenchman explained that he could not read English, so Mr. Dreyfus has promised to translate the letters into French for the girl.

The mayor was busy yesterday collecting pictures and reports of the parade to send to the "Blue Devils."



Some of the Blue Devils who are the guests of Terre Haute Friday, are shown here in an auto during a parade recently held at Washington, D. C.

BLUE DEVIL SIDELIGHTS

—A greeting in French as his car went by from a little woman standing in front of the traction terminal, caused a French Blue Devil to rise in his car, salute and throw a kiss to the smiling faced French woman.

—Cigarettes appeared to be the favorite smoke of the Blue Devils. Only one Frenchman puffed away at a cigar.

—The nifty hats worn by the Blue Devils caused a sensation among the young women of Terre Haute.

—Many Hauteans were surprised Friday with the husky appearance of the French fighters as many expected to see the Frenchmen in a badly battered condition.

—The men looked fit and smiled all the time. The Blue Devils leaned out of the autos and shook hands with all who got near the cars. They were a Democratic crowd all right.

—Many of the Blue Devils hopped out of the autos before the cars stopped before the Red Cross headquarters. All had a salute for the splendid women of Terre Haute working dally at the Red Cross headquarters. The ability of the Blue Devils to make themselves a feature of the parade in Terre Haute

TERRE HAUTE UNPREPARED.

— 6-1-1918

One conclusion that remains after the departure of the Blue Devils is that, in knowledge of matters of conduct for such occasions, we are woefully lacking. Our chiefest deficiency in this regard is our inert patriotism in recognition of the flag.

In communities where such matters are better understood, the flag at the head of an advancing host is greeted with bare heads all along the line. It was observed that during yesterday's parade there were few bared heads. Old Glory passed and repassed without receiving any particular recognition, and the circumstance was noticeable.

There is one thing about this salute to the flag where it is generally intelligently practiced. The boy who does not salute, the one who holds Old Glory coldly and is by the the passing of the

Stripes, can be marked by his fellow-men as entitled to be watched.

Here is a case in point. In Chicago, Tuesday, there was a great parade. One flag was carried by a group of men. Its size made it particularly noticeable. Every hat along the avenue came off,—that is, all but one. That hat became more conspicuous than the flag. A detective moved through the crowd towards the hat. Without further ado the individual under the hat was taken to the district attorney. He was found to be a draft dodger, and had been a petty officer on a German steamship. This would seem to make it obvious why he did not salute Old Glory.

Of course these general observations take time and instruction, but the patriotic inspiration derived therefrom pays well for the effort expended.

The next time the flag goes at the head of a body of marchers, uncover your head.

Famous "Blue Devils" of France Will We



Terre Haute will see the "Blue Devils" in their famous uniforms after all. This, however, thanks to Representative E. fighters asked to be outfitted in khaki blouses and breeches. This was because the uniforms used in the mountain country historic sky-blue uniforms and the "tam-o-shanter" caps, our citizens will see them as they really are in their own country come and on the long trips in railroad trains. The uniforms of France will be worn on parade, but while on fatigue duty i

May 26, '18

VINCENNES PEOPLE TO WELCOME BLUE DEVILS

Many Citizens of Old French City
Will Help Entertain
Veterans.

May 23
1918

By Special Correspondent.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 23.—This city in all probability will send a large delegation to Terre Haute on May 31 to participate in the entertainment there of the "Blue Devils."

All of the citizens of Vincennes, and particularly those of French nationality, yesterday received an invitation from the Vigo County War Fund association to join in the festivities incident to the occasion and to name some members of the reception committee as well as a French speaker who could tell the visitors about the early history of the Wabash valley from Vincennes to Lafayette.

A committee of Vincennes citizens has set to work to organize the delegation, which will be made as large as possible. They will leave on a train that will get to Terre Haute just before noon and will return in the early evening. It will not be confined to people of French nationality by any means, but it is probable that these will predominate.

in their Picturesque Uniforms in Terre Haute



—Revised by Committee on Public Information.

Verett Sanders. The khaki uniform of the army has made such a hit with officials of the French Army en tour that the hundred mountain were too hot for general use here at this season. However, because of Mr. Sander's plea that these soldiers be seen in Terre Haute in the and as these men will go down in history. Nevertheless the khaki substitute will give the men much relief in the scorching weather to camp these "Blue Devils" listed among the world's immortals, will wear the khaki of their American brethren

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